Native Americans Resist

Land Grab At Big Mountain

see page 12

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"The people must have something good to read on a Sunday."
—The Clash

"A city that is set upon a hill cannot be hid."
—Jesus Christ

NEWS *on the* MARCH

THE GUEST OF DISHONOR: What began as a gesture of the US's support for stronger ties with its European allies ended with mass protests at each stop on Reagan's recent trip to Europe. In addition to the Jewish and non-Jewish protesters at the Bitburg cemetery and Bergen-Belsen concentration camp in Germany, Reagan was rebuked by French President Francois Mitterand over the Nicaraguan trade embargo, and was heckled during his speech before the European parliament in Strasbourg, France.

In Spain, thousands of protesters greeted Reagan—75,000 in Madrid and 225,000 in Barcelona. In Lisbon, Portugal, 35 Communist assembly members walked out during Reagan's speech there, filing in front of the president as they left.

Ironically, White House Chief of Staff Donald Regan said upon Reagan's return to the US that "Reagan is now the leader of the Free World." In a separate statement, Reagan reportedly said of his trip: "I should never have left home."

GO WEST. NOW!: Nigeria's mass expulsion order, under which "illegal" immigrants must leave that country by May 10 has not sparked the same violence that a similar order caused in 1983, but so far only a minority of the estimated 700,000 undocumented workers have left Nigeria. Immigrants from Ghana, Niger, Benin and other West African states came to oil-rich Nigeria in search of employment, but oil price decreases and the world recession have slowed Nigeria's economic growth and increased unemployment. Nigerian officials said that the foreign workers were taking away jobs from Nigerian citizens.

An estimated 300,000 of those affected by the order this year are from Ghana, and officials there say that between 60,000 and 100,000 have returned, some by sea, but the majority by land in large open cargo trucks. The Nigerian and Ghanaian capitals are about 300 miles apart. Nigeria opened its border for one week to allow the immigrants to leave, but then closed them to prevent currency smuggling. Workers who failed to leave before the border closed again and turned themselves in voluntarily have been assembled at a temporary camp in Nigeria's capital. The Associated Press recently reported some violence between police and workers who are opposed to the more costly sea route deportation. A convoy of trucks and vans reportedly stormed out of the camp and headed for the closed Nigerian-Benin border to the west.

SIKHS AND VIOLENCE: In response to a new wave of Sikh-Hindu violence which swept northwestern India late last week, New Delhi residents closed shops and held demonstrations to protest the government's failure to protect its citizens. Officials estimate that 80 people were killed and 150 wounded in bombing attacks on Friday and Saturday and blamed the attacks on militant members of the Sikh religion. Following the bombings, Indian authorities arrested over 1800 Sikhs suspected of militant activities, and on Monday arrested 170 striking New Delhi residents for violatiang the city's ban on public gatherings of more than five people.

Meanwhile, FBI agents in the US announced that they had foiled a plot by Sikhs to assassinate Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Ghandi when he visits the US next month. The bureau arrested five people in New Orleans and is still looking for two more in New York on charges of conspiring to assassinate Ghandi, to undertake military actions against the government of India, and to receive machine guns and plastic explosives from an FBI undercover agent.

Monday also marked the first hearing in New Delhi of charges against the Sikhs accused in the October, 1984 assassination of Indira Ghandi, Rajiv Ghandi's mother and predecessor.

The Sikhs have a history of often violent struggle against the predominantly Hindu Indian government. For decades they have demanded greater political autonomy for the state of Punjab, which they consider their homeland.

SHANTYTOWN SURVIVAL: Anti-apartheid protesters at Cornell University last weekend prevented the dismantling of a symbolic shantytown they built on campus to represent the living conditions among South African Blacks. While twelve students stood in front of a backhoe, another dozen attached themselves to the wood and cardboard structure with wire. Police cut the wire and arrested the students, but as of Saturday, May 11, shantytown still survived.

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200 Arrested
Divestment Blockade

"NO BUSINESS AS USUal" was the cry of hundreds of protesters at the base of campus Wednesday as they blockaded the entrance to UCSC. The protestors were responding to the UC Regents' refusal to vote on the issue of divestment from companies doing business in South Africa at its May 16-17 meeting in Berkeley. At least 200 people were arrested in the action.

The blockade began at 7:45am at the main entrance as protesters carrying signs and banners converged across the roadway. They were confronted by a forewarned police force made up of both the UCSC Police Department and Santa Cruz County Sheriff officers. Traffic became jammed and buses were re-routed to the west entrance, which remained open. Police also opened up a rarely-used driveway leading past the Cardiff House up to campus.

"The purpose of the blockade," according to one spokesperson for the protesters, "is to assure no business as usual [at UCSC] while business as usual is still going on with our money in South Africa."

The action began before the early morning traffic rush and remained orderly as police and protesters cooperated with each other. More than a dozen police officers, and nearly as many vehicles, actually blocked the entrance in front of the protesters. Although the protesters intended to keep access open to the child care center, police vehicles sealed the entrance to the parking lot.

Along with the students, city residents and several staff and faculty members were also arrested. Santa Cruz City Councilmember and UCSC lecturer Mike Rotkin was the first person arrested. "When [the Board of Regents] is unmoved by the voice of students, faculty and staff, the only means to effect change is civil disobedience," Rotkin told the crowd just before he sat down on the roadway and joined hands with other blockaders.

Jack Churchill, the UCSC police officer who arrested all the blockaders, greeted Rotkin just before making the arrest saying, "Excuse me Mike, I'm gonna give you the honors, it's been a long time since 1977," referring to the arrest of 401 faculty, students and staff at that time who were also protesting UC ties with South Africa. Churchill later told *City on a Hill* that he completely supported the blockade and said, "I support total divestment." He added that the arrests were necessary because the protesters were blocking access to the University. "We have to do our jobs," Churchill said, "but we have to do it with love."

Photo by EFREN B. ADALEM

The first arrest: Mike Rotkin.

The blockade remained non-violent until one car broke through the blockade, entering up the wrong side of the road and careening through the crowd, knocking one man down and carrying another on the hood of his car for more than 100 yards. The driver, identified as Irby Bourriague, is the grandfather of a UCSC student, Julia Nyquist, and was driving her to school. He was immediately taken into custody and charged with assault with a deadly weapon, a felony. The two victims, Steve Goodman and John Pepper, were not badly hurt, although Goodman suffered a sprained ankle.

A harsh exchange of words ensued between protesters and Nyquist. She later told *City on a Hill*, "Their [the anti-apartheid protesters'] cause is righteous but the civil disobedience has gone to the point of being uncivil." She accused the protesters of

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UFW March

New Seeds for Farm Labor

by Mark Gilbert

GRAPE LOVERS AND grape growers alike became painfully aware of the word "boycott" in the late 1960s, when 17 million Americans chose to support California farmworkers' first successful effort to unionize. A few years later, the farmworkers' union virtually dropped out of sight. But two weeks ago the black eagle on a scarlet background—symbol of the United Farm Worker's Union (UFW)—once again flew high in California's Central Valley. The UFW's recent marches mark the public re-emergence of a union newly equipped to compete in a world of high-tech organizing. But some say the changes also threaten the grassroots potential that made the union famous.

A year ago, UFW president Cesar Chavez called for a new grape boycott, which he said is only now getting started. Table grapes are the focus of the new boycott because the table grape industry is financially strong and politically influential. In addition, grapepickers were the first farmworkers to be unionized by the UFW, so they are a relatively strong group to organize. Chavez told *City on a Hill* during his recent march in Reedley, California, "once the grapes hit the market they [grape growers] are going to start feeling some effects."

But where has the union been all these years, and why hasn't it been visible? Chavez said the UFW hasn't had to take to the streets because "we had 'The Law.' " The law he's referring to, the Agricultural Labor Relations Act, is the most concrete prize the UFW won from its labors in the '60s and '70s. Passed in 1975 by then-Governor Jerry Brown, the act required that growers bargain "in good faith" with company workers who vote to unionize. UFW literature claims that since Governor George Deukmejian took office, the bill "stopped working."

A security aide to Chavez said the governor is "torpedoing everything." The UFW had been easily winning union contracts prior to Deukmejian's election, he said, but now the governor is "rewarding [the growers] for delays and refusals to bargain" through practices that slow down the worker's complaint process.

For example, he said, when workers have a complaint about a grower they must now file charges in English, when most only speak Spanish. In addition, he said, Deukmejian has laid off judges and investigators dealing with complaints, "which backlogs all the charges," according to the aide. He said these developments prompted the UFW boycott.

"Whether or not [the UFW] is in the public eye," said the aide, "is directly correlated to whether or not we have to go on the boycott to get our contracts."

So the UFW, according to Chavez, is "going back to where we left off in 1975," when the union ended its last grape boycott. But the new boycott differs greatly from the old: although the goal remains the same, the methods are very new—at least for the UFW.

Just how new the UFW's approach is becomes apparent upon visiting union headquarters in Keene, California. Walking around numerous old houses set in a dusty outdoor clearing, it's easy to be convinced that this is the same UFW of the '60s, still dependent on face-to-face grassroots organizing. Then you enter the UFW's new direct marketing center inside a huge new warehouse, and see the large mainframe computers and numerous terminals. A state-of-the-art multi-color printing press also perches in the warehouse, complete with automatic paper folders, envelope stuffers, a giant laser printer, and other new machinery. Here the UFW is able to target very specific groups of supporters, and mail them sophisticated newsletters and requests for support in the boycott. When the names of new supporters flow in, they are kept on file as a massive computer mailing list.

"We [now] have the technology that the 'bad guys' used to use, for a good cause," said Paul Chavez, one of Cesar's children and director of the center's production process. He said when the center is operating at full performance, the UFW will be able to mail up to 250,000 pieces of literature each week.

CHAVEZ SAID THE NEW boycott, and the technological strength behind it, directly results from the reform that took place in the union while it was out of the public eye. But while the new "high-tech" system and method of organizing has many union members thoroughly excited, it seems to have caused the greatest inner turmoil the union has experienced.

Some members felt the new methods were straying too far from grassroots organizing. As a result, in 1981 some leaders of the union left the fold. Scott Washburn, a union organizer, resigned after ten years with the UFW, saying at the time that the union was no longer emphasizing grassroots organizing, and was therefore not growing. UCSC sociology professor Bill Friedland, an authority on California agribulture, agreed that the UFW was "using [the new technology] as a substitute for grassroots organizing." Chavez' genius is in using "human resources," and he is making a mistake by moving to technology, Friedland said.

But Chavez said the change is necessary to keep up with the growers' political modernization. Speaking in reference to those who left the union in '81, he said, "The time came when we had to say 'this [the modernizing] is what we're going to do, come aboard or move over.' "

continued on next page

Photo by JANICE MAZUREK

The UFW is on the march again.

Boycott's Fruits Gone Sour

PROMPTED BY THE passage of the state Agricultural Labor Relations Act (ARLA), the fledgling but vocal United Farmworkers (UFW) disbanded their successful nationwide boycott of California table grapes in 1975. Passage of the ALRA guaranteed California farmworkers long-denied rights to organize, and provided both farmworkers and corporate growers a non-partisan sounding board known as the Agricultural Labor Relations Board (ALRB), with regional offices statewide and a central five-member board in Sacramento.

8,475 labor disputes were brought before the ALRB during its first eight years of existence. Ninety percent of those charges were filed against growers, and ten percent against labor unions. According to an ALRB spokesperson, 40 percent of the cases brought were put up for further investigation, 40 percent were dismissed and 20 percent were withdrawn by their claimants. Since Republican Governor George Deukmejian's election in 1982, however, the ALRB's statistics—and some would say the welfare of farmworkers as well—have declined drastically.

Riding into office on a platform of law and order, Deukmejian slashed 30 percent from the ALRB's law enforcement budget in his first two years, and proceeded to veto the legislature's proposed $1 million program enforcing backpayments to farmworkers from growers found guilty in labor suits.

"The law which guaranteed workers' rights to organize has been shut down," said UFW President Cesar Chavez. More than 36,000 farm workers voted for the UFW under ALRA-guaranteed secret elections, Chavez said, but many of those workers were still intimidated and even fired as a result of their participation. The agency established to uphold farmorkers' rights, however, has been rendered financially inept.

Following his cuts, the governor proceeded to appoint Dave Stirling—notorious for his anti-farmworkers voting record while in the state legislature—to the post of General Counsel for the ALRB. Under Stirling's guidance, the number of unprocessed farmworker charges against growers nearly doubled while the number of complaints against growers issued by Stirling's General Council dropped by one-half.

The shift in figures, as one unidentified ALRB employee explained it, was "due to Stirling's dismissal of nearly one-third of our agents." The employee added, "when he [Stirling] dismissed people, he targeted those who were most truly interested in investigating grower abuses—under Deukmejian's grower-backed sponsorship, he got rid of the people who made waves." Today, 80 percent of the cases brought before the ALRB are dismissed, ten percent are investigated and ten percent withdraw their charges.

"Many of the corporate growers who owe workers millions of dollars are major contributors to Deukmejian," charged Cesar Chavez. "The governor is using the hard-earned money of poor farmworkers to pay political debts to corporate agribusiness," and, he added, dismantling farmworkers rights via the ALRB in the meantime.

Among those hardest hit by the weakened ALRB are farmworkers in the table grape industry. Before 1973, grape workers—most under UFW contracts—were among the best paid, best treated workers in California agriculture. That year, however, grape workers lost UFW representation when growers signed contracts with the Teamsters union instead.

Since then both vineyard workers and the UFW have unsuccessfully attempted to negotiate contracts with table grape growers. Currently, only three percent of grapes harvested are under UFW contract. The Deukmejian-assisted decline of the ALRB has made further contract negotiations between the UFW and growers increasingly difficult.

In response to the governor and California growers, the UFW announced last July a reinstatement of the boycott against all grapes not grown under UFW contracts. "We have returned to a tried and tested weapon in the farmworkers' arsenal," said Chavez. "We are convinced that there are still millions out there willing to respond to farmworkers who are struggling for a non-violent and just cause."

—Janice Mazurek

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UFW

For the past ten or so years, the UFW has expanded its operations immensely. The union has its own legal department, with a system of training farmworkers and others to become attorneys. KUFW, the union radio station, broadcasts news specifically for farmworkers in the Central Valley. The UFW has also developed what they say is the best medical and pension plans of farmworkers anywhere.

But along with the expansion came a new evaluation of the union. Fifteen years after the union was started, Chavez said, it became evident that there were many different interpretations of the union's goal or "mission."

"The mission once upon a time was just organizing farmworkers," Chavez said, "but as time went by everybody had [their] own idea of what the union really was [for]." Some members thought the union was for organizing, others for fighting growers, and still others thought it was another political group, he said. "We really couldn't unify [our] actions," said Chavez.

So five years ago Chavez and union members started to develop a new union mission. Chavez said the cornerstone of their thought was what they perceive as labor unions' biggest problem: becoming "isolated" from any contact with the public. "Foreseeing that," Chavez said, "we [asked ourselves]: shouldn't our mission be to help more than just farmworkers?' " The union's answer was "yes."

The union decided food issues would be the focus of its new-found mission, concentrating on three areas of the food cycle. One aspect is the fair production of food, and includes worker issues: wages, health standards and benefits. Second is the production of safe food, with a focus on pesticides, chemical usage, and their effects on the produce and the consumer. Last is the exchange of produce between growers and consumers—and what Chavez described as the unfair cost of produce passed on to the consumer by the industry.

Chavez said the new mission is "going to get the workers more interested in collective-bargaining organizing," by expanding the issues the UFW deals with. He said he hopes to reach consumers with the message because "they [the consumers] are interested in price, but also interested in healthy food."

Paul Chavez said that despite criticism of the UFW's changes "our work isn't to organize, our work is to get contracts—because that's really where you make the change in workers' lives." In that respect, the goal of the union hasn't changed, he said, just the techniques. "Instead of using a tricycle to get from here to there, [now] we're using a ten-speed."

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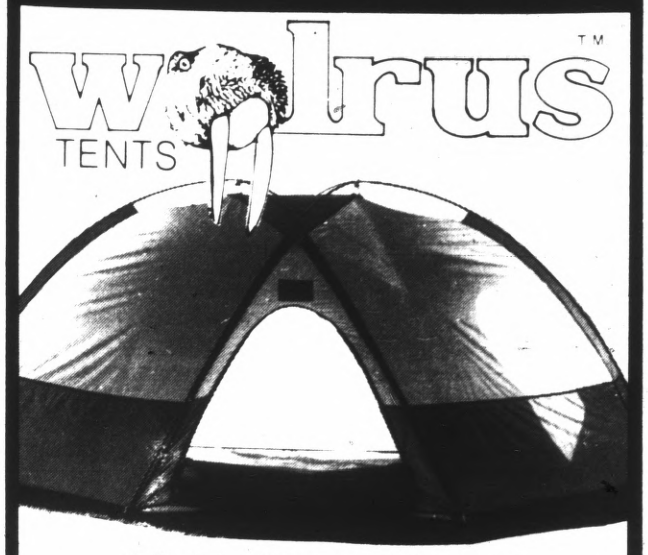

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A Survivor Speaks

From Hiroshima to Eternity

by Neil Cannon

AS THE 40-YEAR ANniversary of the dropping of the atomic bomb on Hiroshima draws near, efforts are being made to voice the vow of the Japanese people: "No More Hiroshimas." Shigeko Sasamori, a survivor of Hiroshima, has devoted her time and efforts to educating people about the futility of nuclear war—and at UCSC's Hiroshima Week, she attempted to reveal her personal triumph to the student population. "People should use their intelligence for humanity instead of for power," said Sasamori.

Hiroshima Week ran through May 7-14 as a tribute to those who experienced the atomic bombing of Hiroshima on August 6, 1945. The week was organized to provide the UCSC community with a close look at the realities of nuclear war and featured a series of lectures, films and panel discussion.

Sasamori gave a presentation entitled, "Eye Witness Account of Hiroshima," in which she recounted her personal experiences. She was 13 years old when the US dropped the bomb on Hiroshima. Sasamori was outside with her classmates when she heard airplanes overhead; Sasamori described the bomb's impact as a feeling of "sweeping pressure." Because the school was just one mile from the epicenter of the bomb, she had to immediately flee the city.

Sasmori described the chaos and confusion immediately following the blast. "It was a miracle that I survived," recalled Sasamori. "I ran two miles without thinking. All I can remember was that my body was painfully burning. I remember all of the people pushing each other. I just followed them—no direction," Sasamori added.

"An old lady fell down. She was trying to struggle to stand up, but I couldn't bend down to help her, because people were pushing me down, too," she continued. "Whenever I think of her lying there in the road, I hurt."

Sasamori lived without food or medical attention at the neighboring relocation area, until her family found her five days later. Her parents were able to leave the city together because they were at their home, two miles from the point of impact. Sasamori said that her parents were among the luckiest of the survivors, since they received only minor burises and abrasions.

Sasamori is an "atomic bomb maiden"—a classification given to women who suffered severe burns and disfiguration due to atomic radiation and needed reconstructive surgery. Sasamori explained that the Japanese felt that without surgery, the atomic bomb maidens would be considered unfit and undesirable for marriage.

Sasamori has undergone a series of 30 reconstructive surgeries to restore her face and hands to normal functioning capability; one-third of her body was burned. Her first ten plastic surgeries were performed at the Tokyo University Medical School and paid for by the donations of a group of Japanese actors and writers. Sasamori pointed out that none of the operations were for cosmetic or beautification purposes.

"I had such mixed feelings shortly after the bomb. I was so happy at the end of the war, but I wasn't very happy with what happened to me," said Sasamori. She explained that initially she was ashamed of her disfigurement. She dropped out of school, because she could not hold a pencil and disliked being in public where people could gawk at her. Sasamori said however, that her family gave her the confidence to accept her situation, offering support and praise to remedy her feelings of shame.

Sasamori remained in Japan for ten years after the war. In 1955 she moved to the US with the help of Norman Cousins, an Ameircan journalist and Professor of Holistic Health at UCLA Medical School. Cousins established an adoption program to provide atomic bomb survivors with the necessary reconstructive surgery in the US.

In 1950, Cousins, who was then editor of the Saturday Review, went to Hiroshima and campaigned in the US to help organize an adoption program by which Americans could sponsor an atomic bomb victim through financial support and correspondence. This attempt was initially blocked by US martial law that prohibited the adoption or marriage of a Japanese person to an American during the continued military occupation of Japan. The support network continued, however, as 150 Americans offered financial support to atomic bomb victims.

In 1955, after the military restriction was lifted, Cousins went to Hiroshima to choose 25 atomic bomb survivors to come to the US to receive complete medical treatment for their radiation burns. Sasamori said that he interviewed hundreds of victims. He selected 25 women, including Sasamori, to bring to the US. "I tried to decline, knowing that I had already been given ten operations in Tokyo, but I was chosen," she explained. "I thought others who had yet to receive any treatment should have gone instead of me."

Photo by HOLGER LEUE

'It was a miracle that I survived,' said Shigeko Sasamori.

Shigeko Sasamori is an 'atomic bomb maiden'—a classification given to women who suffered severe burns and disfigurement due to atomic radiation.

The United States "was such an unknown place to me," said Sasamori. "Thirty years ago the Japanese knew very little compared to today about American customs, and at age 23 coming to America felt as strange as going to the moon." According to Sasamori, "Everyone I met was friendly and helpful to me, and I felt no anger towards anyone for what had happened."

From 1955-57 she underwent reconstructive surgery at Mt. Sinai Hospital in New York City, and when the operations were completed she did not want to return to Japan. Sasamori told Cousins that she wanted to be a nurse and after briefly returning to Japan, she explained to her parents that she intended to stay in the US to pursue a nursing career. Although they were wary of her decision, they supported her newfound ambition, according to Sasamori, and consented to her move to the United States. Cousins officially adopted Sasamori, and she moved to California to study and practice nursing in the field of prenatal care.

Since retiring from her nursing career, Sasamori has decided to utilize her experiences to educate people of the United States to the harsh realities of nuclear war. Sasamori said, "Every time the idea of past war consequences arises, people don't want to think about it deeply, because it makes them scared." She added, "I feel that I have a mission to help people learn through my experience so they may overcome such fear." Sasamori feels that she has much to teach society, because, as she pointed out, "We are all being victimized as long as there are people hurting other people." Sasamori currently lectures about these concerns at universities and schools, as well as offering her services as a live-in nurse for infants in Southern California.

By attempting to reach the student population, Sasamori hopes that recalling the tragedy of the past will heighten people's awareness around the nuclear crisis. "By increasing our knowledge about Hiroshima and the horror of nuclear holocaust, we can join the countless victims of the injustices of war, in saying 'never again,' to the world," concluded Sasamori. "Everybody's different in the brain, but we are all the same in feeling from the heart. If everyone's heart gets together, we can make a peaceful world."

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June Murray-Gill

Color and Culture At Cowell

by David Miller

WHEN JUNE MURRAY-Gill has something to say, she lets people know about it, and she encourages others to do the same. The outspoken 41-year-old Black woman from New Haven, Connecticut is a veteran of the Black Protest Movement which began in the late 1950s and reached its peak in the 1960s. Since coming to UCSC in 1982 as a graduate student in psychology, she has done her best to engage students from all racial backgrounds on issues of racism and sexism. In doing so, she has also become a rather controversial figure on this campus.

"You have to create a dialogue in order to begin working on racism," remarked Murray-Gill. "How else are you going to find out what it is or how it works, unless you talk about it?" The wall outside her apartment bears the caption "June's Wall" and displays information about people of color—their history, poetry, creative expression, and major current events. "I really respect the people who say 'Well, I just don't know about racism.' "It's not my goal to blame people," she said. "My whole goal is to educate."

Last week, Murray-Gill accepted an offer to become a "minority intern" at Cowell College, a position created by Cowell Provost John Lynch last year as part of a major effort to deal with minority issues and concerns among students in the college and to increase minority participation on Cowell's staff. According to Lynch, the role of the minority intern includes several responsibilities. Next year, Murray-Gill will be asked to organize a support group for both residential and non-residential students of color at Cowell. She will also advise Lynch about programming that would lead to a more multi-cultural environment. "The main challenge is to educate the majority about the perspective of minority students," said Lynch.

Murray-Gill is optimistic about her new role in the college, partly because of Lynch's support and enthusiasm. "We share the same goals," she said. "He recognizes the need for exposure to a multi-cultural environment, and he wants to develop a welcoming atmosphere for minority students who are here and for those who may consider coming here."

As a preceptor for Parrington House at Cowell for the past two years, Murray-Gill has come into contact with many students wishing to discuss concerns about their own ethnicity and their relationships with people from other ethnic backgrounds. Most of these students are people of color from within the college.

Melba Giddens, a Black student living in Parrington, considers Murray-Gill a personal friend and credits her with making her life at Cowell more pleasant. "Without June here, I think I would have put in a request to transfer during the second week of classes," said Giddens.

Andy Cowitt, a white student living at Parrington, reiterated Gidden's message. "People of color need to feel comfortable and visible in this college," he said. "Keeping June around is a way of making sure that we work towards that goal."

But Murray-Gill has also come up against resistance to her efforts to activate Cowell students and staff on racial issues. Last quarter, residents in her dorm complained that she was spending too much time on multicultural affairs and not enough time fulfilling her duties as preceptor. This charge eventually developed into a conflict resulting in the Preceptor Review Committee voting not to continue her as preceptorworkers."—a decision some Cowell students dubbed "unconscious racism."

When evaluation forms were distributed in her dorm at the end of winter quarter, three Parrington residents called a secret meeting to get other students in the dorm to write unfavorable comments about Murray-Gill. After encountering opposition from a group of students at the meeting who supported Murray-Gill, they drew up a petition to have her removed as preceptor, which they selectively circulated throughout the college and to some off-campus students. According to Murray-Gill, the petition contained certain slanderous remarks that could potentially damage her reputation as a professional clinical social worker.

The Preceptor Selection Committee, chaired by Senior Preceptor Patricia Fitchin, received the petition and the evaluations. As part of the established process of all continuing preceptors, Murray-Gill was called in to give her a summary of the comments on her evaluations. Although members of the committee read the

Photo by HOLGER LEUE

petition, according to Murray-Gill, they claimed that it would not affect their decision about her future as preceptor.

The Committee informed Murray-Gill that it had resubmitted the evaluation forms in her dorm and would make a final decision based on those comments. Murray-Gill claims that Fitchin also told her beforehand to consider all unreturned evaluations as positive votes. While 57 students reside in Parrington, only 27 forms were returned; 14 of these were negative. Nevertheless the committee decided that it had sufficient reason to recommend Murray-Gill's removal as preceptor.

MANY PEOPLE AT COWell reacted angrily to this decision. Some claimed that Murray-Gill was being discriminated against because she was Black and vocal.

'I really respect the people who say, "Well, I just don't know about racism." It's not my goal to blame people. My whole goal is to educate.'

—June Murray-Gill

"White students in this college have a lot of power. When they don't like something, the administration listens; when we don't like something, they don't give a shit," remarked Elizabeth Bean, a Black student from Cowell. Bean organized a multi-cultural group of students that went to speak with Provost Lynch in support of Murray-Gill, after the Selection Committee's recommendation. Before responding to the committee's recommendation, Lynch offered Murray-Gill the position of Minority Intern.

Although Murray-Gill feels that she has been mistreated by the reviewing process, she would rather not dwell on the issue. She is excited about her new position as minority intern and believes that it would be more productive to forge ahead with her activities rather than to expose past injustices. "I've been scapegoated here, but this will be the end of my scapegoating career and the beginning of a real meaningful attempt to change this community," she said.

As minority intern Murray-Gill will be able to concentrate her energies on the issues that are important to her, and while living at Cowell college faculty housing, she will be more readily available to a larger spectrum of students. "I'll have a freer hand," she asserted. "Nobody will be able to say what they've been saying—that I'm just some kind of rabble rousing, race-conscious, crazy woman—because I'll be doing what the provost wants done."

One of the major tasks for Murray-Gill and Lynch will be to create a comfortable environment for people of color at Cowell. Of the eight colleges at UCSC, Cowell has the third highest percentage of students of color, behind Oakes and Merrill, which is not to say that there are *many*, as Elizabeth Bean pointed out. She added that the 80 percent ratio of white students at Cowell can produce a rather alienating feeling among persons of color like herself. "When you come to a place like this and you see so little of yourself, it can be a very negative experience because you have nothing to affirm what you are," she said.

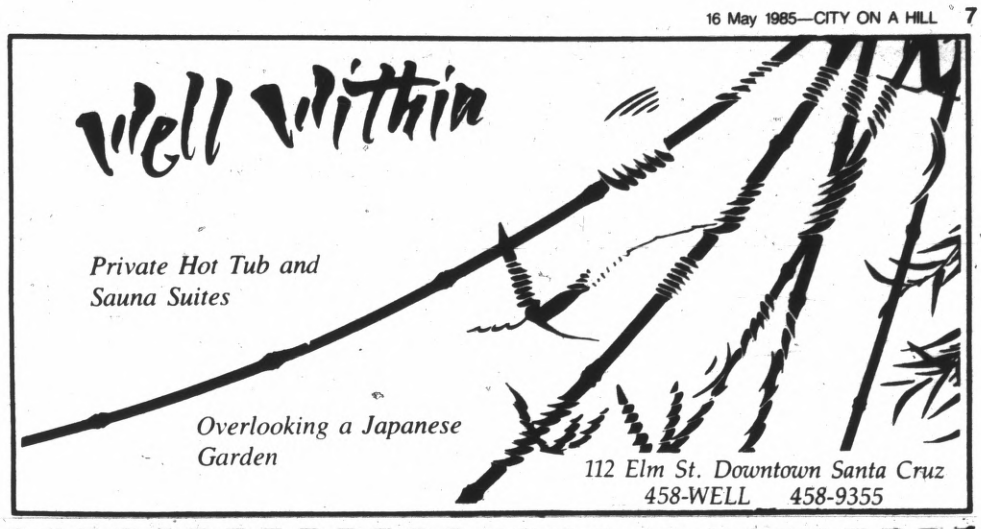
Provost Lynch emphasized that the goal of making Cowell more comfortable for students of color goes hand in hand with making white students more multi-culturally aware. He maintains that with so few minorities on campus, white people have little incentive to change. "It's too easy in this environment to avoid coming to terms with multi-cultural perspectives," he said.

Murray-Gill plans to facilitate multicultural interaction through a series of seminars, workshops, discussion groups and other consciousness-raising events. "I want to talk to people who feel unaware about minority concerns and problems and get them to confront these issues."

Kendall Clauson, an EOP peer advisor from Cowell, believes that Murray-Gill's presence has made a big difference and will continue to do so. However, she warns that it takes a long time to implement meaningful change, especially where racial conflicts are concerned. "We have to recognize that these problems run very deep and that they won't disappear overnight," she said. "But if we work together to make minority issues more visible and vocal, I think we can accomplish what we want to do."

Overall, Murray-Gill feels confident about her ability to help students and staff at Cowell make some progress. "I am optimistic," she proclaimed. "I believe in the infinite ability for people to change and grow."

Photo by HOLGER LEUE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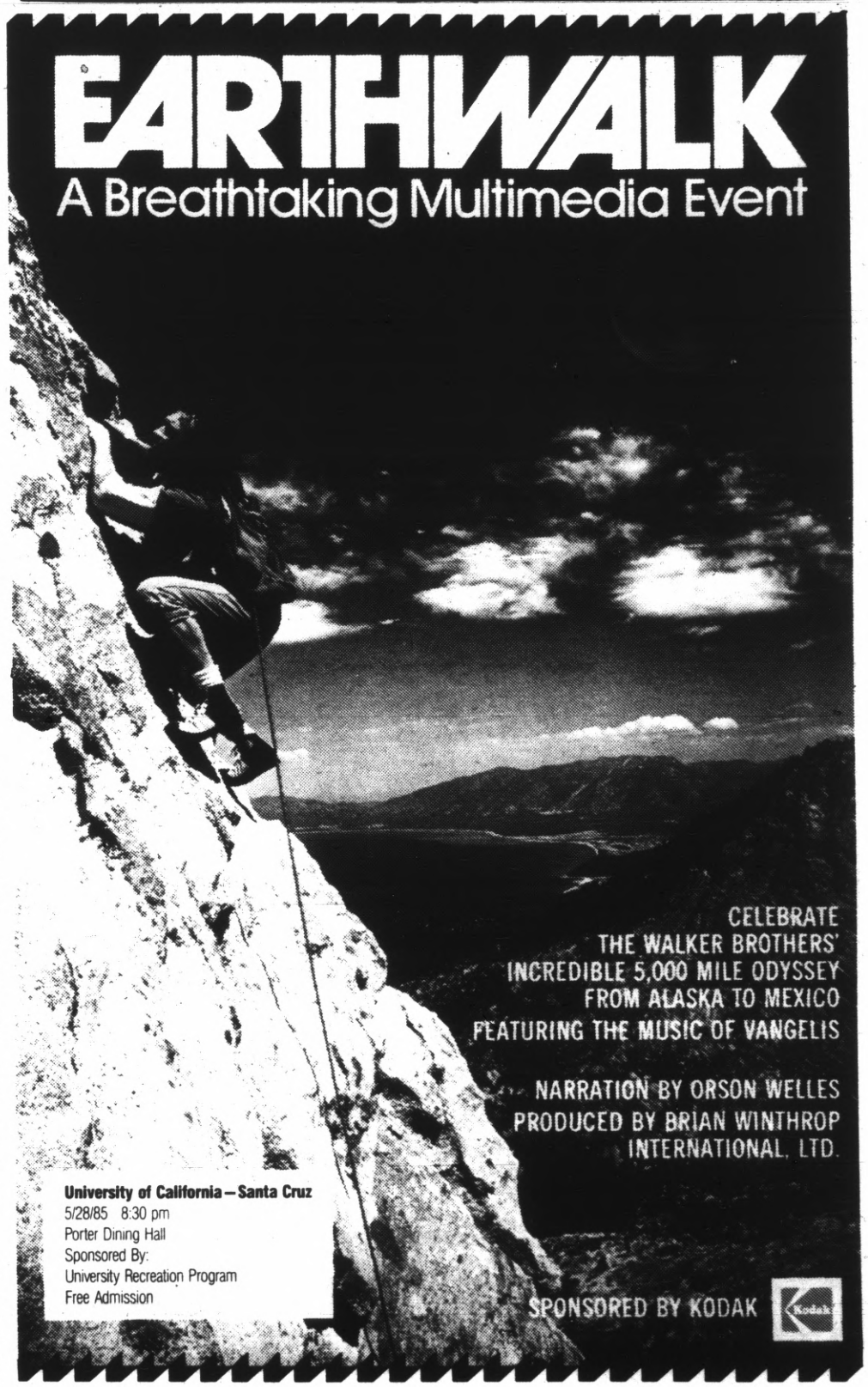


Student Employees Association

Unionizing UCSC

by Neil Cannon

ALTHOUGH APPROXIMATELY half the UCSC student population is employed by the University, the formation of a student labor union is not an easy task. Contending that "education takes priority" over jobs, the UC system restricts the formation of any student labor unions under the Higher Education Employee/Employer Relations Act (HEERA). The UCSC Student Employee Association (SEA) formed this year to promote communication between student employees and the administration. And the group wants to expand into an organized student workers' union to address grievances about employment issues and policies.

"The purpose of the union would not be to organize against the UC system and apply unnecessary pressure to the powers that be," said SEA coordinator Ken Keegan, "but to ensure fair and reasonable standards of employment and provide an outlet for student grievances about working for UCSC." Presently, SEA's membership is concentrated in the transportation department, but the group is attempting to increase membership by reaching student workers in college restaurants and offices, the recreation department, the bookstore, library and maintenance jobs.

The SEA's efforts to create a union, however, are constrained by the HEERA. Barbara Bedford, director of UCSC Student Employment, explained that the California Public Employment Relations Board monitors the HEERA legislation, so that undergraduate employees are not authorized to collectively bargain with the administration. Consequently, they are not eligible to form unions and elect representatives within the UC system.

Sharon Cohen Barry, UCSC's Labor Relations Analyst, commented, "Students must understand that this is more than a campus issue. It is a systemwide matter that directly reflects state legislation."

Despite these legal constraints, the Association of Graduate Student Employees (AGSE) at UC Berkeley was successful in their attempt to organize. The UC administration recognized the union of teaching assistants, research assistants, and lab assistants as organized employees, but is still in the process of discussing the legality of AGSE under HEERA. "As for the undergraduate student employees, there is nothing preventing informal discussion with the administration, because questioning of the legal issues of employment can lead to systemwide application," said Barry.

The major concern of the UCSC student employees, which led to the formation of the SEA, is the campus-wide payday schedule on the eighth of each month.

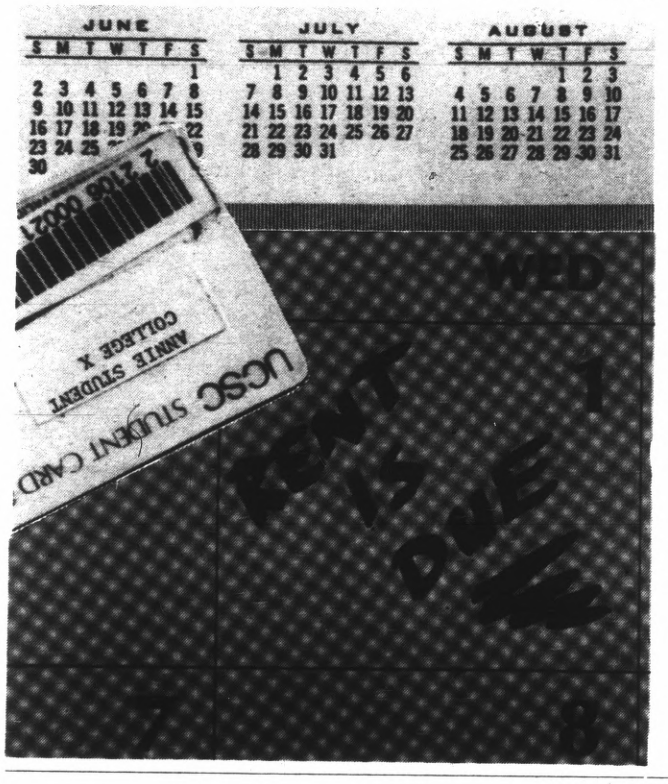
Steve Ochs, a two-year student employee of the maintenance crew for Family Student Housing, remarked, "The monthly pay schedule is a serious inconvenience to many students, because it financially burdens students, especially those living off campus, who must meet rent payments and bills by the first of the month." Payroll Supervisor Richard Anderson noted that the UC administration is opposed to anything but monthly payments for all employees, faculty and staff included. "Since students do not have fixed work schedules, and are technically considered casual employees," said Anderson. "We've found that a monthly pay schedule is the most appropriate way of dealing with and consolidating such flexible hours."

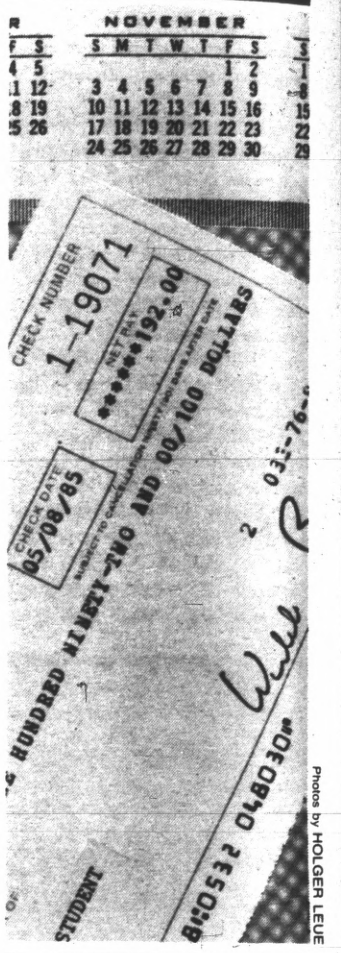
The SEA also maintains that the administration fails to treat student workers as legitimate employees. Student employees are not afforded benefit programs and many campus jobs don't offer paid training periods. Stating that UC's practices are unfair, Keegan pointed out that many local businesses provide paid training programs and other benefits.

According to Ochs, the current payroll system restricts compensation for worker motivation, as it does not provide raises or bonuses for exceptional work. Raises are allocated on a yearly basis; but as Keegan noted, the raises are minimal—usually a 15 to 20 percent increase per hour—in comparison to local businesses which offer raises on a quarterly basis. "The administration claims they are a business, yet their practices towards student employees' concerns are not in accordance with common business ethics," said Keegan.

The SEA believes that a union is the most viable way to address the employment issue on campus, since it would stand as a collective student labor force. "Students would ultimately be more productive in their jobs if their concerns were addressed," said Keegan, "and if they were backed by a coalition of fellow student workers."

"Although students are excluded from collective bargaining and cannot deal from a position of power," concluded Barbara Bedford, "they can investigate the situation, and bring up some alternatives that might serve as a workable, comprehensive way to resolve the problem."





Photos by HOLGER LEUE

> *'The administration claims they are a business, yet their practices are not in accordance with common business ethics.'*
>
> —SEA Coordinator Ken Keegan

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CAMPUS *clips*

Experts Urge Divestment

An ad hoc committee of UC faculty experts on South Afrcia released an informational report to the UC Academic Assembly on May 8 stressing that "the university ought to invest in only those business enterprises whose operations do not directly support the apartheid activites of the South African government."

The committee was selected to provide the Academic Council (the executive branch of the Academic Assembly) with updated research and information about South Africa, and to offer its views on UC investment policy. The group consists of professors of political science and anthropology from UC Berkeley, UCLA, UC San Diego, UC Davis, UC Santa Barbara, and committee chairperson John A. Marcum from UCSC.

The report said that the university should continue to invest in companies that offer support specifically for the advancement of education, health, and housing services available to all people of South Africa, on a non-discriminatory basis. However, the committee felt that UC should divest from companies whose "business enterprises contribute their resources or production directly to efforts of the South African government to control the physical movement, social organization and political expression of the Black majority."

The UC faculty study suggested the need for a committee to monitor the university's holdings in South Africa, and to "recommend action to the Regents on a case-by-case basis."

Still Sitting Strong

The UCSC administration made no move Monday to enforce Chancellor Robert Sinsheimer's rules concerning the continued presence of the anti-apartheid sit-in at "Mandela" Library. The guidelines set to take effect May 13, required protesters to vacate the library foyer before 8am and to remove all banners, posters, and electrical appliances from the foyer. The new rules caused an uproar among protesters, resulting in a larger-than-usual presence at the library to await the "disciplinary action" that the chancellor had threatened.

Instead of disciplinary action, however, the chancellor issued a more conciliatory letter to the protesters. The letter stated that he was "pleased to note...a significant improvement in cleanliness in the library foyer." He also said that the wanted to "devise mutually agreeable guidelines" with the protesters to help solve several ongoing "problems" he sees with the sit-in.

Protester Sandy Meadow explained that protesters were not surprised that the administration did not enforce the guidelines because, she said, "We were breaking no laws."

Vice Chancellor Bruce Moore told *City on a Hill* that the administration is prepared to "give in" on several of the guidelines. "It was not our intention to spark a confrontation," he said. According to Moore, the administration was "not interested in arresting anybody" over "a secondary issue."

Cheeky Change

In a formal complaint which names the UC Board of Regents as a defendant, the union representing UC's 1900 non-tenure-track faculty filed an unfair labor practice charge on May 13 against the university. The American Federation of Teachers (AFT) charged UC with failure to negotiate in good faith as well as violation of the rights of AFT members under the Higher Employee-Employer Education Relations Act.

According to AFT President Nancy Elnor, the charges are in response to policy changes that the university made without consulting the union. She claims that the university "unilaterally" reduced the unit value and the number of sections of Bibliography I, an introductory course taught mostly by non-tenure-track faculty at Berkeley. The change, she said, reduces the pay for these instructors who are paid by the number of units they teach a quarter.

A statement released last Monday by the AFT asserted that "it is illegal to change working conditions without meeting and conferring with the union."

Nix to Nukes

Admiral Noel Gaylor will lecture on his "Deep Cuts" proposal for reductions in nuclear arsenals, and for a "General Nuclear Settlement" on May 22, at 8pm in the Stevenson Dining Hall. Gaylor, who was deputy director of the Joint Chiefs of Staff nuclear targeting operation from 1967-69, opposes the Reagan administration's current "Star Wars" proposal.

As former commander of the US air forces in the Pacific and former director of the National Security Agency, Gaylor spent over 45 years in the military. With his knowledge of nuclear weapons, he now feels that nuclear weaponry is useless. As current chairperson of the General Nuclear Settlement Project of the American Committee of East-West Accord, Gaylor has proposed a seven-level plan entitled, "A General Nuclear Settlement," which will attempt to reduce the risk of nuclear war. Gaylor is this year's Distinguished Lecturer of the Stevenson Program on Nuclear Policy.

continued from page 2

Blockade

"attacking" her grandfather's car and termed the screeching through as "a protest of our own."

Deputy District Attorney Tom Kelly questioned witnesses for an "on scene review." His investigation tentatively determined that Bourriague panicked and drove through without malicious intent; the charges were "modified" from the felony to reckless driving with bodily injury, a misdemeanor.

Chancellor Robert Sinsheimer was present throughout the morning protest and urged the group to end the blockade. "I have supported your case until now, but this is where we part company," he said over an ineffective hand-held megaphone. Protesters jeered back at him, maintaining that his stand for partial divestment can never be considered "supportive." The chancellor accused the demonstrators of "infringing on the rights of others" by blockading the entrance, and termed the civil disobedience "an incoherent form of expression." He asserted that the civil disobedience was a form of "passive violence," a phrase he interpreted as meaning they were "doing violence to the rights of others."

Sinsheimer maintained his stand for "selective divestment" as "the most likely process to produce some improvement" in South Africa. He also charged the protesters with "moral arrogance" because he felt they held the view that "they are right and everybody else is wrong."

Many of Wednesday's protesters had not planned on being arrested. But when the first groups returned to the scene after they were only issued citations to appear in court and were released on their own recognizance, others were inspired to sit down in the roadway. More than six busloads of demonstrators were carted down to the county jail on Water Street. All those arrested were ordered to appear in court on July 3.

In pre-blockade meetings with the University administration, protesters were warned that if they conducted any illegal activity on University property, they would face imminent disciplinary action. These procedures can range anywhere from letters of warning to expulsion. However, a question of jurisdiction arises around the fact that Coolidge Drive is considered to be county, not University property. Since protesters were arrested specifically for blockading a public roadway, it is questionable whether the University can take disciplinary actions. The chancellor responded to a query on this matter with, "You're exceeding my legal knowledge." UCSC Police Chief Gene Stone and Student Services Manager Lee Duffus were also unable to answer the question.

Sit-in protesters at "Mandela" library planned the blockade within the last week, and did most of their organizing over the weekend. Many protesters participated in non-violent training to prepare them for possible confrontations with the police. Although the group tries to operate on consensus, or at least a 75 percent majority, conflicting views were evident over the decision to conduct the blockade. One student involved with the four-week old sit-in, who requested anonymity, explained that she was reluctant about having the blockade because she felt it "came out of frustration rather than a real need for action." She also said it seemed like many supporters of the blockade were giving in to "peer pressure" to be arrested "to make our protest seem more legitimate." This protester stressed that she supported everyone who participated in Wednesday's blockade and "was impressed" with the action, but added the group never resolved the conflict over the appropriateness and effectiveness of the protest.

Arrests continued until 2pm, when the police finally stopped arresting people. The group, however, still maintained a boisterous presence at the main gate, shouting anti-apartheid slogans and yelling to motorists to support the blockade and detour to the west entrance.

Berkeley protesters have pledged a blockade for Friday at UC-Berkeley if the Regents, as planned, do not vote on the divestment question then. As one protester at Wednesday's blockade pointed out, a UCSC contingent will be in Berkeley—and he said of Wednesday's action, "This is practice for a bigger one."

—Rachel Lurie

Photos by HOLGER LEUE

Photo by EFREN B. ADALEM

Truth in Advertising

Signs of the Times

by Michael Miovic

Before Truth in Advertising
there are billboards and slogans.
After Truth in Advertising
there are billboards and slogans...
—The Billboard Sutras

LEGEND HAS IT THAT one Zen master attained enlightenment shoveling shit out of a pigsty. Here in Santa Cruz, one clandestine group carries on the tradition of alchemically transmuting the base and mundane into the lofty and humane. Known collectively as Truth in Advertising (TIA), they have brought a subtle and humorous Zen consciousness to the billboards of Santa Cruz.

TIA's message "is to turn what is negative into positive," according to one anonymous spokesperson, who wished to be known as "Truth." What is negative to him are billboard advertisements which suggest joining the Air Force, smoking Triumph cigarettes to "Taste the Umph," or drinking Myer's Luxurious Rum. What is positive for Truth are these same ads after "repair," reading "Join the Air Farce," "Triumph for Democracy! US Out of El Salvador," and "My Liver's in Ruins." The whole philosophy of TIA is quite straightforward, he explained. "We take the most obnoxious, offensive signs, and turn them into something artistic and beautiful."

According to master alteration artist William "Bill" Board, the essence of a quality billboard modification is "to turn around the message of an ad"—much as a judo master turns the momentum of an attack against the attacker. Thus, "Kent III. . . Experience It!," becomes "Cancer. . . Experience It!," and "Tropical Blend: The Savage Tan," becomes "Typical Blend; Sex in Ads." Simplicity is the key, Truth said, and "the real trick is to work with the letters you've got [on the board]."

Military, cigarette, and liquor advertisements have been perennial victims of TIA attention. Board explained that such ads are often suitable targets because of their simple graphic designs and few colors, which makes it easier to do a professional-looking altering job. "Besides," he added, "they're ridiculous. They just set themselves up."

An anonymous accomplice of Truth, who identified himself as "Life," said he targets cigarette and liquor ads because "they are two drugs with such huge corporate profits, and yet their cost to people's lives is never considered." He hopes that this message will appeal to people who might otherwise be turned off by some of TIA's more politically loaded statements.

Sexism is another favorite target for TIA creative efforts—the Tropical Blend ad and its reclining, bikini-clad woman being a case in point. However, Truth and a female accomplice, "Liberty," agreed they are not necessarily opposed to sex in ads. One of their most exquisitely crafted

alterations, for example, changed a "Myer's Cream and Rum. Yum!," into "Myer's Cream and Cum. Yum!" "Sex is fine," Truth said. "In fact, I'd like to see increased sexual freedom in this country." Liberty added that "we're just opposed to commercialism that exploits women's bodies."

For details on TIA techniques, Board suggested referring to his article on the subject in the summer 1983 issue of *Co-Evolution Quarterly*. Be forewarned, he cautioned, that the preparation is "the hardest, and most essential part." Board paints the message on white wallpaper which is later applied with standard wallpaper paste. These preliminaries take about three hours. But like the Zen master who takes hours to prepare his brushes—and then completes a whole painting with a few instantaneous strokes, TIA mounts its alterations in an average of three minutes.

Truth reported that he has "come dangerously close to getting busted a couple of times." In one case, his four lookouts gave the danger signal to the three people up on the board, who then had to take down their ladders and quickly hide before the police came by. In another instance, however, the lookout system backfired. According to Life, they were roaming the streets pretending to look for a lost dog, but drew so much attention to themselves that someone called the police. Soon at least four cars descended on the area, according to Truth's count. "It was total overkill," Life said. "What did we do, murder someone?"

For Truth, "that's the last job I do with lookouts. They're dysfunctional." Unlike Board, Truth now works alone or with one helper. No matter that he has had to scuttle through the night with a ladder tucked under one arm, and painting supplies under the other, he said, "because as far as I'm concerned, the less people, the less visible."

Neither Truth, Board nor Life expressed any concern about what charges they might face if caught. Billboard altering, a form of grafitti, is considered a felony involving "malicious intent." Board thinks this is excessive, while Truth said he does not think the charge would hold up in court "because there is nothing malicious in what we [TIA] do."

TIA'S MEMBERSHIP IS RAther fluid. Board described the group as "a loose collective of individuals," who sometimes work together and sometimes apart. Truth went so far as to say that "whoever ["improves"] billboards can rightfully use the name TIA"—including spray paint and stencil artists.

One local virtuoso of revolutionary grafitti raised the stylistic debate of grafitti versus professional altering. Preferring the stencil and spray medium because "it's more spontaneous," he added that people will often pass right by professionally altered billboards without noticing the change. Board echoed this concern, but argued that once people see the alteration, "they can appreciate the fact that it is well done."

Life explained that he likes "the professionally altered jobs better because people have fewer subconscious defenses against them. But both he and Truth concurred that standard grafitti has its own merits, especially for those lacking time or skill to do a TIA-quality job.

And the revolutionary grafitti practitioner likewise bowed to the Zen perfection of TIA work. He recalled one occasion when he had staked out a pair of billboards; one touted the US Marines, and the other depicted a finger ringing a doorbell with the caption: "easy as this." "It was the perfect set-up," he said. But the prize was not to be his. By the time he returned that night, TIA had already pasted up a huge drawing of a nuclear explosion. "I was in total awe," he said. "They did an excellent job."

Fortunately or not, the heyday of TIA may not extend far into the future. The Santa Cruz City Council recently passed a city ordinance prohibiting the erection of new billboards once old ones come down. TIA members view the move with mixed feelings.

"I feel great about it," Life proclaimed. "I've got plenty of other avenues for expressing myself."

"In some ways I'll miss them," Board said a bit wistfully. "We couldn't find other things to do." But both Life and Board agreed that billboards are "a blight to the environment," and deserve to be altered "as long as they're up."

Although there are no boards in town currently altered, Life and Truth indicated that they are starting to feel "restless." Asked about future "repairs," Liberty gave a snappy Zen appraisal: "It's not the kind of thing you plan for. If you see it, and the time is right, you do it."

However, Foster and Kleiser—the company that owns Santa Cruz's five or six billboards—hasn't registered any official complaints with the police, according to Board. He attributed the company's complacency to their desire to squelch any publicity that might undermine their business with national advertisers who lease their boards.

Rick Yeske, account executive in the San Jose market for Foster and Kleiser, said that TIA actions "have had no effect on the company other than that we have to use a new poster and send out someone to change it." Posters cost national advertisers about $25-30 a piece, he said, while the $95 service charge is on Foster and Kleiser.

CITY*clips*

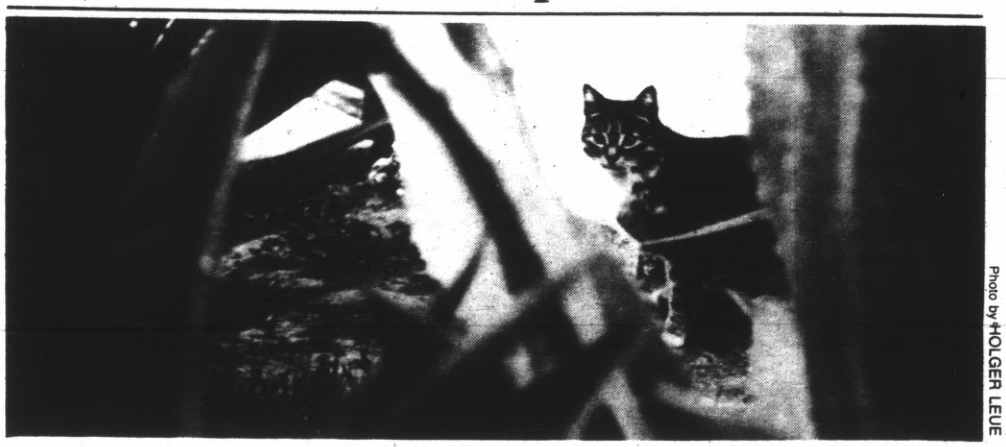

Photo by HOLGER LEUE

Licensed to Drill

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) last week gave its final approval to test-drilling for oil off the Central California Coast, triggering what promises to be a barrage of lawsuits against the action. Opponents decry the drilling as an "end run" around the existing Congressional moratorium on offshore leasing activity, while the drilling company considers its operation as merely information gathering.

McClelland Engineers of Ventura will probably begin the drilling sometime in late June, unless stopped by an injunction. Its proposal calls for 33 test holes in all, scattered along the coast from Santa Cruz to Eureka.

What the EPA approved was not the drilling itself, but McClelland's discharge of up to 20,000 pounds of special drilling muds into coastal waters for each hole drilled. Environmentalists worry that the muds—and the toxic heavy metals in them—endanger marine life in the sensitive coastal area. But according to Patricia Eklund, chief of the EPA's Oceans and Estuaries Section in San Francisco, heavy metal levels in the muds fall within the agency's standards.

Richard Charter, offshore oil consultant for the Local Government Coordination Program, called the 300-foot maximum drilling depth an "artificial threshold" that doesn't guarantee protection from gas "blowouts"—where pressurized gas deposits are released suddenly from the ocean floor, polluting the water and creating an extreme fire hazard. McClelland doesn't plan to carry blowout prevention devices on their drilling ship. "No one knows for sure where the gas pockets are," Charter said.

The Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC) plans to file a lawsuit against the US Department of Interior over the permits granted to McClelland, claiming a violation of both environmental laws and the Congressional moratorium. Several counties—including Santa Cruz—have pledged to join the NRDC with separate legal actions.

Aside from the test drilling itself, Santa Cruz County Supervisor Gary Patton objects to the project because it constitutes one of the first steps in the offshore drilling process. "Northern California is not appropriate for oil development at this time," he said, "It's stretching things too far when we try to develop the whole California—and national—coast at once."

Local Rules Chopped Down

At a public hearing attended mostly by loggers, the California Board of Forestry voted seven to one (with one abstention) last Wednesday to reject the entire Santa Cruz County package of 16 proposed logging rules. The rules would have modified the state's sole responsiblity to approve and deny timber harvest, allowing the county to regulate certain aspects for environmental protection and public safety. Prior to 1983, counties had the power to veto logging proposals.

Ken Hart, watershed analyst for the Santa Cruz County Environmental Planning Department, said he was "totally surprised" by the board's decision. The board has already passed six of the proposed rules in other counties, Hart said while both the California Department of Forestry and the District Techincal Advisory Committee urged the board to pass eight of the rules. According to Hart, the testimony of loggers—and the conspicuous absence of members of the public—"may have sent a message to the board that there was not a broad base of support for the rules in the community."

But We'll Miss the Myth

Miss California is considering taking her swimsuit and limelight elsewhere in the state next year. It's not that Santa Cruz's hotels and restaurants haven't been hospitable these last 61 years, but those rowdy feminist protesters are just too disruptive. Last year they stormed the stage for three minutes during the crowning ceremonies, and Miss California pageant President Charlotte Randolph said that although she has made no decision as of yet, "If the pageant is disrupted again this year—like it was last year—we would strongly consider finding another site." She cited inadequate facilities at the Civic Auditorium as a further incentive.

Ann Simonton, organizer of the Myth California counterpageant, said she would "be very sad" to see Miss California go, "because that has never been our intention." She added that "moving for better facilities is OK—I can see that from their point of view—but they have to realize that wherever they go they will be protested." She cited recent anti-beauty pageant demonstrations in San Francisco, Minnesota, and Wisconsin as signs of a growing national trend to dump what she called "an archaic idea." Simonton said she "would really like the pageant to stop altogether." The $30,000-plus in scholarships awarded each year to Miss California contestants should be based on scholastic ability and financial need, she said, and not "on trying to live up to some Hollywood image."

Hi-Tech Hearing

In response to recent electronics plant closures and worker layoffs, the Santa Cruz City Council voted Tuesday night to study the issue and work with community members toward a solution.

During the public hearing, 16 people told the council what it meant to them to lose their jobs. Many speakers told of receiving no notice prior to being laid off. Jay Kirgus, a worker with the Synertek company for six years before its closure in December, said he first heard of his layoff on the radio en route to work that day. One woman, Genevieve Pirano, pointed out that 1100 people have lost their jobs in the last six months. "Unemployment," she said, "challenges the self-esteem of even the strongest person."

A local group called Jobs or Income Now (JOIN) had called for the hearing, and JOIN director Jim Brough delivered 800 signatures of local residents asking the council to deal with the issue.

The motion to study local layoffs passed unanimously, with Councilmember Jane Weed stating the council needs to "push business to make [employment] decisions based on human variables and not just economic variables."

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Native Americans Resist

Land Grab at Big Mountain

by Victoria Seggerman

WHILE MANY LOCAL RESIdents have recently visited the war zone in Nicaragua, only a few have visited the Navajo reservation where the US government has been trying for the last 11 years to relocate the native population. "We're living in a war zone," said Laura Kadenehe, a resident of the Big Mountain Navajo community in Northeast Arizona. "We suffer the consequences on a daily level." Late last month, however, about 350 people converged on the Big Mountain Survival Camp to meet with the native inhabitants, to hear their stories and to develop strategies to help the Navajo in their struggles.

The people of Big Mountain, one of the most traditional Native American communities left in the US, have been fighting the forced relocation since 1978. Senator Barry Goldwater sponsored the relocation law, Public Law 93-531, and Congress passed the measure in 1974. Although its alleged purpose was to resolve a widely publicized "land dispute" between the Navajo and Hopi people, traditional people of both nations—those who have not adopted white cultural and economic ways—assert that there is no quarrel between the two peoples. The Hopi and Navajo have been living side by side, trading food and supplies and sharing ceremonies for centuries.

The conflict, say opponents of the law, is really between the traditional people and the US government which wants to open up the land to mineral exploration and mining of coal and uranium. "The rich people who run the mines want this land to make more money," said 66-year-old medicine woman Katherine Smith. "Under this Mother Earth," she continued, "is water, oil, coal and uranium; they want to throw us out like trash so they can get to the land."

The law, which concerns a 1.8 million acre parcel of land known as the Joint Use Area (JUA), requires an equal division of the land, the construction of a 300-mile-long fence to separate the Navajo and Hopi peoples, a halt of all construction in the JUA, and a 90 percent reduction of livestock herds. The 100 or so Hopi who had been living on the land now designated as "Navajo Property" have already moved. The US government, however, is still trying to relocate the more than 10,000 Navajo now living "on the wrong side of the fence." Its efforts have been met with growing resistance.

The people living within the JUA are among the largest self-sufficient groups now living within the US, and Big Mountain has become a focal point of the resistance effort. Despite the encroaching white society they have retained their ancient spiritual practices and maintained their traditional way of life, living without electricity or running water, and herding their sheep throughout the seasons.

The people of Big Mountain depend on sheepherding for their survival. "Livestock is the only way I support my family and myself," said an elder Navajo woman, Maggie Nez Begay. "I sell calves, lambs and wool and I make rugs. It is the only way of life I know." Though the government contends that the livestock must be reduced to prevent Navajo overgrazing of Hopi lands, many Navajo see it as a tactic for forcing them into poverty and starving them off the land.

Photo by DAN BUDNIK

Navajo medicine woman Katherine Smith.

The ban on construction has also presented the people with new hardships, resulting in overcrowding and insufficient shelter from the harsh winter weather. For over a decade Navajos on the JUA have been prohibited from making additions or repairs on their homes. In some cases these homes have been in their families for generations.

Those who resist either the construction bans or the livestock reductions face arrest. Several of the elder women have also been arrested for obstructing the fencing crews. Although the fence was scheduled to be completed by 1981, the crews have never been able to finish the job because, according to Big Mountain resident Laura Kadenehe, "the Big Mountain people have always pulled it out and torn it apart." She described a confrontation that occurred last summer when the fencing crew was sent out with a federal mandate to complete the fence. "Before they even reached their destination about 25 elders met them on the main road and surrounded them, saying they refused to allow the fence to be built. They finally packed up their stuff," she concluded, "and they haven't been back since."

While the construction ban and the livestock reduction have had debilitating effects on the lives and livelihoods of the people, it is relocation itself which threatens their way of life most. Because the Navajo reservation is already beset with serious overcrowding, the 10,000 people to be relocated must move to nearby cities such as Flagstaff and Tuba City. Eighty-one-year-old Irene Yaazi said that federal agents have come to her home and told her to move to Flagstaff. "I don't want to move there," she said. "I would be embarrassed to live in white society, they would laugh at my ways." She told the people at last month's meeting that she must remain among the little hills and canyons where she has made offerings at the sacred shrines. "I don't want to see the industrial companies dynamite the sacred lands where I have laid my offerings," she said. "They would be harming me and they would be harming my people."

THE DEADLINE FOR VOLUNTARY departures expires this July; a year of forced removal is scheduled to follow that date. Officials of the Relocation Commission admit that the final deadline of July 1986 cannot be met and that the law may have to be extended to 1992. But this is unacceptable to the people of Big Mountain who are fighting for repeal of the law on the terms that no one should be forced to leave their land, and that those who wish to return be permitted to do so.

To live in cities where they cannot herd their sheep, lay their offerings and pray to the Mother Earth is inconceivable to the traditional people. Having lived all their lives in the traditional manner, they are completely unfamiliar with the capitalist economic system. Many also do not speak English. Those who have moved have met with racism, culture shock and severe financial difficulties. State and federal investigative agencies, including the FBI, have noted that unscrupulous real estate and loan agencies have taken advantage of relocated families' ignorance of white society.

Relocation "benefits" include a $65,000 house and $5000 stipend for each family member. By September 1984, nearly half of the families relocated to Flagstaff had lost their homes and 85 families had filed complaints over poorly built houses. Many relocatees would like to return to the JUA, but when they signed up for "relocation benefits" they signed away their right to live on the land. Sidney and Lena Bidoni, a Navajo couple who relocated voluntarily, told their story in the meeting house. "We told the Relocation Commission that we would give back our house and our benefits, that we want to move back to our old land. The next time we went back to the land we found that our hogun (traditional Navajo dwelling) had been destroyed." The Bidonis' three children have also been denied their relocation benefits because they were off the reservation at school when the Bidonis signed up for relocation.

The price of relocation is high not only in human terms: the cost to US taxpayers for relocation is now estimated to be as high as $500 million, almost 16 times higher than the 1974 estimate. The financial problems have made many officials aware of the failure of relocation in general. In 1982 Leon Berger, the executive director of the Relocation Commission resigned, calling the relocation "an unprecedented disaster." Later that year Roger Lewis, one of three federally appointed Relocation Commissioners, also resigned, saying the commission "was as bad as the people who ran the concentration camps in World War II."

Although the native people are officially represented by tribal councils, the traditional people consider these councils to be nothing but puppet governments. As Laura Kadenehe said, "The tribal council is not protecting the Indian interest, it is enforcing the interests of the US government and of the energy companies."

After a long-fought battle with the traditional people in the 1960s, the Navajo and Hopi Tribal councils signed leases with the Peabody Coal Company giving Peabody rights to two billion tons of coal in the northern part of the JUA. With the exception of these leases, energy companies have been unable to gain access to minerals within the JUA because of the joint ownership of the lands.

The relocation law would give most of the coal rich lands to the Hopi and the Hopi Tribal Council has made it clear that it plans to lease the land for mining, probably to Peabody. The law itself was written by John Boyden, currently the lawyer for the Hopi Tribal Council. At the time, Boyden, a former archbishop in the Mormon Church, was also doing legal work for Peabody Coal Company, which the Mormons then partly owned.

Within and around the Navajo reservation there are four active coal strip mines and four giant coalfired power plants supplying energy to outlying areas. In the 1970s there were 28 active uranium mines and five uranium mills. The Navajo and Hopi are already suffering the effects of mining in their area, including air and ground pollution, radioactive contamination and water shortages.

The people of Big Mountain are resolved to remain on the land to save their own families, their cultural and spiritual heritage, and to save the land itself from devastation. Their commitment to stay on their homeland stems from a spiritual union with the land that few white people can fully comprehend. As Irene Yaazi said, "I have a title to this land because I was born here and all the fluids of my birth and my placenta were buried here." Navajo Sally Tsosie echoed her statements, adding that "I can't see myself anywhere else, this is where I belong." Big Mountain is their sacred land, she continued. "This is our church."

Lew Gurlick, the lawyer for the Big Mountain Legal Defense/Offense Committee, spoke of the wisdom of the ancient ways and the danger of losing the Navajo's cultural integrity. "If relocation succeeds," he said, "we will have lost one of the few remaining ties to the understanding of the relationship between the Creator, the Earth, and the people, and of how to live in balance with the Earth and all the spirits so that nothing is destroyed."

The resistance to relocation has been gaining momentum over the last few years, The tactics have ranged from obstructing the fencing crews to calling for congressional hearings and taking the case to an International Tribunal on Indian Rights in Rotterdam, the Netherlands. That tribunal found that these relocation procedures legally constitute a crime of genocide and violate the American Convention of Human Rights and the Universal Declaraton of Human Rights.

Lawyers and volunteers are also working to repeal the law. Big Mountain support groups from Chicago to Seattle—including ones in Santa Cruz and Berkeley—are educating their communities and their government representatives about the issue. Members of the American Indian Movement and the International Indian Treaty Council have also joined the struggle.

The Navajo also call upon their spiritual ways to aid their struggle. As Kee Shay, an elder man long active in the resistance stated, "We Navajo and Hopi people have prayers and a way that we represent ourselves to the Creator on this land, and we depend on the ceremonial way to stop the federal government. Today," he continued, "we see that they are running out of money and are behind on their schedules. We feel that this is one way that our prayers are being answered."

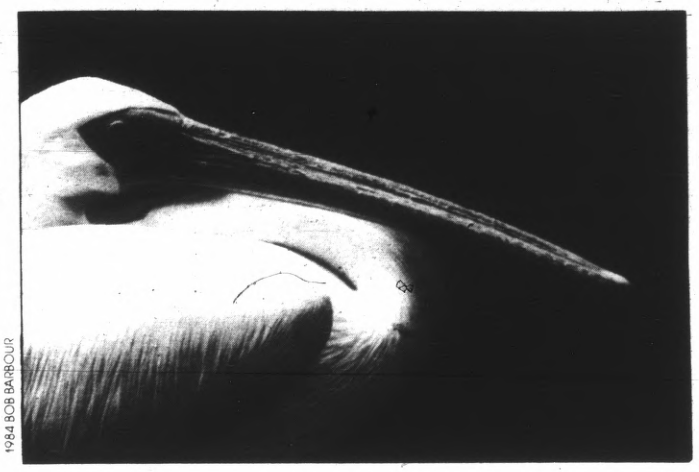
The author, who attended the Big Mountain meeting in Arizona, would like to acknowledge Pelican Lee, whose research was instrumental in the writing of this article.

'Under this Mother Earth is water, oil, coal, and uranium; they want to throw us out like trash so they can get to the land.'

—Katherine Smith

Photo by JACK NELSON

350 people gathered to support the Navajo resistance.



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LETTERS *to the* STAFF

Cowan for Chair

Dear Staff:

In the elections that will be held on May 21 and 22, students will be asked to choose their college representatives as well as the chair of the assembly. As the external representative for the students of UCSC, I recommend that the students vote for Scott Cowan for chair of the Student Union Assembly.

My recommendation is based on Scott's proven performance in the Santa Cruz Action Network (SCAN), the sit-in protest for UC divestment from South Africa, Students Against Reaganism (STAR), former chair of Kresge Student Government (1980 -81), and CalPIRG. Most notably, Scott, in his work with STAR, coordinated the Get Out The Vote campaign for UCSC which resulted in a high student turn-out at the polls.

Overall, Scott's skills as an effective organizer, networker and facilitator make him the best choice for chair of the Student Union Assembly.

Ricky Bluthenthal
SBPC Rep. 85-86.

Tide of Vandalism

Dear Staff:

We would like to bring to the attention of the entire UCSC community the latest episode in a series of vandalistic attacks on the Porter College Wave sculpture (aka "the Flying IUD"). In the past, the Wave has been painted various colors (the most ingenious of which was green in celebration of St. Patrick's Day), spotted, scribbled on, and generally defaced. These pranks were fairly easy to repair, but the price of repainting each time is rising.

Approximately three weeks ago, the "IUD" was tarred and feathered. Although many people find this a highly amusing stunt, the cost of repair is in the neighborhood of $800, part of which the students of Porter College will have to absorb. Because of the frequency of insurance claims on the Wave this year, the rates are going up. Because the rates are rising, the threat of removal of the sculpture is imminent.

We would like to see that the Wave stays. As Porter students, we are concerned, for the Wave has become not only the symbol of Porter College, but of UCSC as well. This vandalism has got to stop!

We do not want to lose the sculpture, yet we also do not want to constantly pay for the renovation after each juvenile attack.

Sincerely,
Lesa Ann Gnatz,
Roni J. Yarnot,
Kristin J. Bradburn
Molly E. Owsiany

Poor Presentation

Dear Staff:

I found your presentation on the disabled insensitive and incomplete. Beginning with the cover two problems are evident. That the person in the wheelchair is not disabled is an inexcusable act of insensitivity and misrepresentation. Do you feel it would be appropriate to represent a Black person and a Black issue by depicting a white person with black shoe polish on their face? I would hope not, yet apparently it is acceptable to you to misrepresent the disabled. Further, I believe that you perpetuate the stereotype of the disabled being "only wheelchair people."

I also found the article limited in scope. Your discussion required a more comprehensive survey of the various disabilities which exist. Also, the omission of disabled staff and faculty was glaring indeed. Is this group not pertinent to the discussion? I believe that they are because they face similar as well as unique difficulties. But perhaps more importantly, staff and faculty must be included because they are role models, examples of how barriers and stigmas can be overcome. In addition, the article fails to deal with the mentally disabled. Any discussion of the disabled which does not include this group is incomplete. I realize this may be beyond the scope of the article but to exclude the mentally disabled is to continue a historical trend manifested daily in our society.

The article is also incomplete in content; it is not enough to identify the situation as problematic. Rather, it is necessary to go beyond awareness and understanding—crucial primary steps—and move toward actions which will close the gap between disabled people and the rest of society. For example, perhaps some of the ideas presented in the workshops for faculty could have been presented here. Furthermore, issues of interaction could have been presented. I also believe it is crucial to adopt a positive tone in this discussion. Except for the support structure of the Office for Disabled Student Services, I found very little positiveness. What about the successes, achievements and triumphs of the disabled?

Even in "liberal" Santa Cruz I find the disabled are the subject of cruel jokes and discrimination which is totally unacceptable. It is important to understand and to reach out to any and all groups, no matter how small or silent they may be. Therefore, I encourage every individual to consider this issue on a personal level and to deal with it in an open, positive, and sensitive manner.

Sincerely,
Miles Bradley

Staff Response: We agree that this issue deserves comprehensive, sensitive treatment; unfortunately, space constraints often force us to limit the scope of our articles. We used a model for our cover photograph due to legal considerations.

Thanks for the Coverage

Dear Staff:

Thank you for your May 10 article "Disabled Students: No Easy Access." It is through listening to students that we begin to understand handicaps in their most personal dimensions.

I would like to correct one bit of important information, however. The Office of Disabled Student Services does not provide tutors. Our system guidelines do not currently permit offering that service. We hope to be able to add that to readers, notetakers, interpreters and transportation service in the near future.

We are available to answer questions and/or direct people to printed information on the issues raised by this fine article.

Sincerely,
Lea Van Meter
Coordinator
Disabled Student Services

Quaker Sanctuary

Dear Staff:

Mindful of the plight of refugees returned to Guatemala and El Salvador, the Santa Cruz Religious Society of Friends (Quakers) has decided to offer sanctuary to these and other refugees from Central America. Moreover, we intend to encourage other churches and organizations to do likewise.

Under current immigration law we realize that our actions may result in fines and jail sentences but now, as in the days when Friends helped slaves escape to the North on the "underground railroad," we believe that we must first obey God's law.

We call upon all Americans to join us is in this ministry and in working for a just, negotiated settlement in Central America, such that all who wish to return there may do so with security and dignity.

Yours in the Spirit,
David Rich, Clerk

Deadlines for letters are Tuesday at 5pm. Please type and double-space them. Letters over a page in length run the grave risk of being edited. Letters on current events and material appearing in *City on a Hill* will be given precedence to letters rebutting letters appearing here. Letters must be signed and include an address and phone number. Send mail to Editor, City on a Hill, Stonehouse UCSC, 95064. Thank you.

EDITORIAL

Native American Sovereignty

THE US GOVERNMENT IS CAMPAIGNING to forcibly relocate more than 10,000 Navajos from Big Mountain, Arizona. This is the most recent in a long series of genocidal actions that have practically eradicated indigenous people of North America. As the relocation plan for the Big Mountain Navajos nears its July 1986 deadline, it is crucial to support the resistance efforts of the Navajo and Hopi people, who are fighting to maintain their ancient heritages and sacred ancestral lands.

The white people's relationship to Native Americans has been one of broken treaties, robbery and genocide. Each Indian Nation has experienced its own unique oppression; some tribes have, in fact, been totally exterminated. The Navajos have faced several forced relocations, including Kit Carson's brutal 1864 campaign of starving out some 8500 Navajos and marching them across the desert to an internment camp, where they were imprisoned for four years. Upon their release they were put on a tiny, dry reservation in one of the worst parts of the desert.

Like other Native American populations the Navajos were forced by the US government onto lands seen as unfit for white habitation. Just as the US government broke its treaties with the Lakota Nation when gold was discovered in the Black Hills, it is now attempting to drive the Navajo off the Arizona land discovered to be rich in coal, oil and uranium. If its efforts are successful this will be the largest forced relocation of a civilian population since the internment of Japanese Americans in World War II.

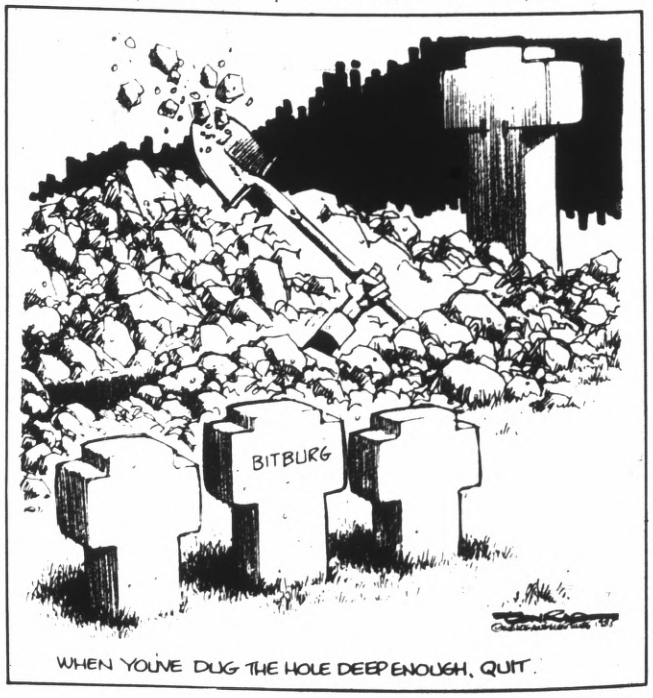
The 1974 law calling for Navajo relocation runs contrary to the 1948 United Nations Convention on Genocide, which prohibits the forced relocation of any identifiable racial, ethnic or religious group under conditions which bring about the destruction of that group.

This current legislation is just one example of the many genocidal actions carried out by the US government against the indigenous population. The government has used brutal, insidious tactics to exterminate native peoples and destroy their culture. These include the forced removal of Native American children to government boarding schools where they are forbidden their culture, the replacement of traditional consensual political systems with "tribal councils," and the indoctrination of Native Americans into Christianity.

Considering the force and calculation with which the US government has attempted to destroy the indigenous culture, it is astonishing that so much of it still survives. Despite the many cultural differences between Indian Nations, their one unifying factor—and the characteristic that sets them apart from industrial society—is their spiritual commitment to the Earth itself. Their dedication to traditional ceremony has sustained them through centuries of onslaught. They see the land itself as being alive and giving sustenance equally to all creatures. The traditional way of life is one of respect for the unity of all creation; to excavate or disfigure the Earth was an act inconceivable to them until they actually saw white people do it.

A group of Navajo elders wrote in a Declaration of Independence from the US government and the Navajo Tribal Council, "Our sacred Mother Earth is raped by the exploitation of coal, uranium and oil. . .We seek no changes in our livelihood because this Natural life is our only survival and it's our sacred law."

For centuries the indigenous people of North America have resisted white society's attempts to replace the natural law with its own laws. It is crucial for people who are concerned with the survival of native people to join the ongoing lobbying and letter-writing campaigns to Congress. Now that the destruction of the environment has begun to threaten the very survival of the human race, perhaps we will finally listen to the native people who have tried so long to teach us to respect and live in balance with the Earth. Regard for the "Natural life" and the "sacred law" may well be our only chance for planetary survival.



KALEIDOscope

IN YOUR EARS AND IN YOUR EYES: No, not Penny Lane but the artistic endeavors of women; recent work by Vicki Wilhelm-Maenchen is on display at the Dancing Man Gallery, while Bonnie Raitt plays the Catalyst Wednesday (tickets are $10 advance, $11.50 door...for Ms. Raitt, that is).

No California Curry

The EOP/SAA and the Ethnic Studies Committee are sponsoring what they call a "Spring Indian Festival" this Saturday, which appears to be a misnomer since the festival centers around California Native Americans. (I don't imagine there will be any natives from India doing traditional California dances and cooking traditional California foods, but I guess you never know.)

Anyway, assuming what they mean is a *Native American* Festival, I'll tell you what is going on: From 7-9pm there will be films and speakers. Films include *Acorns, The Staple Food of the California Indians* and *Sucking Doctor.* Then from 9-11pm, there will be traditional dances from the Southern Maidu of the Central Valley, the Kurok of northern California, and the Pomo of southern California. At the same time as the dances, traditional Native American foods will be served. Sounds good! On top of all this, Mabel McKay opens and officiates at the ceremonials. She is an honored elder, noted basket weaver and traditional doctor.

The celebration is free, and everyone is welcome. So if you want to see some ornate shell costumes (ouch), or learn how to harvest, shell, and cook acorns, or how a shaman sucks pain from a patient, then the Spring "Indian" Festival is the place to be. It's being held at Stevenson College (my guess is the Dining Hall), on May 18; funtime is 7-11pm. Call 429-2296 for more info.

—M. Eric Hahn

Not Dead Yet

Who says art is dead?? Well, whoever you are you should stay in Santa Cruz this week. No less than five exhibits are on display, ranging from Third World art to a senior show at Porter. . . evidence aplenty that art is still alive and kicking.

Here are exhibits "A" through "E":

- A senior art show by Doug Niven. His photographs, murals, and paintings are on display today through next Thursday at the Bridge Gallery (right next to Sluggo's), at Porter.
- Ryan Hill's exhibit *Souvenirs* is also at Porter, but in the J.B. Hall Gallery. The show is up today through Wednesday.
- Porter is just *the* center of this whirlwind of art this week, housing an exhibit of artists' books. The handmade books are of a sculptural rather than traditional nature. Artists represented include UCSC faculty member Vida Hackman, New York's Nora Ligorano, and Bay Area artists Nat Dean, Gunduz Golonu, Victoria Johnson, and Anne Siberell. This show starts Sunday at the Mary Porter Sesnon Gallery, and runs through June 16.
- An exhibition of recent works by Vicki Wilhelm-Maenchen is at the Dancing Man Gallery, 123 Maple Street, downtown. The show runs thorugh May 23.
- And last—but certainly not least—is an exhibit of 30 Third World prints from the Printmaking Workshop in New York. These prints have been selected from the Workshop's collection, established in 1948, and the exhibit consists of works from 30 Afro-American, Hispanic, Caribbean, Middle Eastern, and Asian artists. The artists made the prints while in residence at the Workshop, under the direction of master printer Robert Blackburn. Blackburn will be a Regent's visitor during the first half of the show's run. The show opens Sunday and runs through June 16 at the Eloise Pickard Smith Gallery at Cowell.

—S. Theteet

Listen Up!

So you want to hear some music? Well, you've come to the right place because I've got music for you. Let's start with a benefit dance: not only can you boogaloo to the sounds of three local bands, but you can help the folks sitting in at Mandela Library with their efforts to get the UC Regents to divest from South Africa. The bands are the perennially popular Continental Drifters, Broken Glasses and Age of Reason. For only $2.50 you can see these three bands at Stevenson Dining Hall on Friday, May 17 from 9pm-1am.

Where there's a cause, there's a way to help. And this one is just as fun and beneficial. Voz Do Samba, a Brazilian band from the Bay Area plays the closing blowout of a two-day conference on South American Awareness. On Friday night, lecturers will speak at Classroom II (at 7:30pm), followed by two free movies about democracy in South America. Then on Saturday, May 18, Voz Do Samba plays for just $2. Proceeds go to victims of the recent Chilean earthquake. Be at the Merrill Dining Hall from 9 to 12pm and enjoy the music.

Now for the *free* music events. Guy Cantwell plans to perform his Senior Guitar Recital for us on Friday; his plans include J.S. Bach, Barrios, Brouwer, Villa-Lobos, and best yet, original composition. Cantwell's performance is free to all and will begin at 8pm in the UCSC Performing Arts Concert Hall.

More freeness coming your way, in the sounds of exotic and jazzy Thelonious Monk, played not by the late T. Monk but by Ben Goldberg and the Santa Cruz Monk Orchestra. These fun sounds will happen on May 19 at 8pm, also at the UCSC PA Concert Hall.

If you're still looking for that music fix, try Cyrille Verdeaux and Gunnar Amundson. In case you didn't know Verdeaux is a well-known keyboardist who has performed all over the world and people often pay to listen to him. Amundson has recorded with him, and is a member of the progressive fusion band Sidereal Gate. This dynamic duo comes to the Kuumbwa Jazz Center on Thursday, May 23 at 8pm, $5 for tix. That oughta quench your thirst until next week. . .

—Dan Singful

Listen Up Some More!

If political folk music is your thing, then the Kuumbwa Jazz Center has a show for you on Saturday when Linda Arnold, Bob Reid, and Aileen Vance stage a collaborative concert.

Linda Arnold's album, *Nine Months—Songs of Pregnancy and Birth,* is her best-known work; her songs deal with nuclear war, mothering, children, and the desire for peace.

Bob Reid has received a lot of local attention for his work in children's music, and now addresses adult concerns as well, including relationships and politics.

Aileen Vance's music has proven very popular in Santa Cruz and in the Bay Area. Her songs concern women, the working class, and the real world we face every day. She performs originals plus covers of songs by Judy Small, Si Kahn, and Stan Rogers.

Arnold Reid, and Vance are residents of the Santa Cruz area, and PC folkies tend to consider them among our town's best local talent. Tickets for the show are available at Cymbaline Records, $5 in advance, $6 at the door.

—Shaun A. Nha

NOT THELONIOUS MONK, BUT AN AMAZING SIMULATION: Actually, Ben Godberg and the Santa Cruz Monk Orchestra's Sunday concert isn't a Monkmania re-creation. It's a loving tribute to the genius of jazz giant Thelonious Monk. It's also free.

Thursday 16

☐theater

The Dickens Players... Dickensian songs and sketches. 6:40pm, Cowell Dining Hall. Free. Campus only.

Faust, the immortal story of the soul of western man, comes to life in a colorful new adaptation by Director Kathy Foley. 8pm, Performing Arts Theatre. $3 students/seniors; $5 general.

☐lectures

"This is My Rifle, This is My Gun": Canons of Combat. Susan Gubar, Professor of English, University of Indiana, Bloomington. 7:30pm, Kres[illegible] 159. Free.

☐meetings

Committee in Solidarity with the People of the Americas weekly organizational meeting to plan spring quarter. 7pm, Merrill 102. Campus only.

Conservative and Moderate Political Union of Students weekly meeting. 7pm, Merrill 3. Campus only.

☐workshops

This workshop on "Living in Town" is tailored for first-time renters. It may save you days of panic-stricken effort looking for housing in September. 7pm, Porter 430A Dorm, Free. Campus only.

The Language and Imagery of Surrealist Film. P. Adams Sitney, Porter College Distinguished Visiting Lecturer. 7pm, Studio C Communications, Free.

☐exhibits

Anne Trachtenberg: Drawings and lithographs. Through May 24. Stevenson Coffeeshop.

Nathalie De La Roziere. Watercolors and oils. Through May 24. Stevenson Library.

Ryan Hall: Prints and mixed media. Opens today, through May 23. Reception May 18, 2-5pm, J.B. Hall Gallery (below Bridge), Porter.

☐miscellaneous

Forestry in Guatemala. John Cox, returned Peace Corps volunteer, will give a slide presentation about his two years living and working in Guatemala. 7pm, 123 Hahn. Free.

Friday 17

☐movie

Tibet: The Lost Mystery plus *The Bamboo Curtain Falls*, two powerfully evocative films of Tibet from 1904-1980. 7:30pm, Studio C Communications, $5.

☐theater

Faust. See Thursday's listing for details.

☐concerts

Guitarist, Gu[illegible] Cantreel pre[illegible] his senior rec[illegible] 8pm. Performing Arts Concert H[illegible] Free.

Whatcha Gonna Do 'Bout It? dance produc[illegible] featuring local talents. [illegible]30pm, Porte[illegible] Dining Hall. $5.

☐lectures

The Struggle for Justice in Chile. An informal discussi[illegible] Isabel Letelier, Senior Fello[illegible] the Institute for Policy Stu[illegible] Washington DC and found[illegible] the Chile Committee on H[illegible] Rights. 12pm, 247 Kerr Ha[illegible] Free.

☐workshops

Patrick Stewart of the Roya[illegible] Shakespeare Company w[illegible] present a series of worksho[illegible] involving Shakespeare in te[illegible] and performance. 3:15pm, Theater Arts [illegible]00. Free.

Workshop on the 1986-[illegible] Fulbright Graduate Stu[illegible] Abroad program. Wh[illegible] application procedures and grant recipients will talk. 3:[illegible] 219 McHenry. Free.

Creative writing workshop (poetry and short story) in Spanish. Taller de poesia y cuento en español. 5:30pm Oakes. Free.

☐dance

A benefit dance concert to support the Student Dives[illegible] and Anti-Apartheid Coalit[illegible] Featured bands: Broken G[illegible] Age of Reason and The Continental Drifters. 9pm Stevenson Dining Hall.

☐miscellaneo[illegible]

Campus Red Cross Blood[illegible] for students, staff, and fac[illegible] 1-6pm. West Field House[illegible]

CSPA's bi-monthly series[illegible] open house forums. 4pm, Charles Merrill Lounge, F[illegible]

Kabbalistic Shabbat at the[illegible] Jewish student household[illegible] Michael Ca[illegible] Call 458-[illegible] for info. 6pm. Free.

Saturday 1

☐movies

Tibet: The Lost Mystery plu[illegible] *Bamboo Curtain Falls*. See Friday's listi[illegible] for details.

☐theater

Faust. See Thursday's list[illegible] details.

☐concerts

Crown Chamber Players perform works by Mozart, Brahms. 8p[illegible] Crown Dr[illegible] Hall. Free.

Amy Brian[illegible] presents her recital of original compos[illegible] including twelve-tone wo[illegible] and rock 'n' roll. 8pm,

☐concerts

Guitarist, Guy Cantrell presents his senior recital, 8pm, Performing Arts Concert Hall, Free.

Whatcha Gonna Do 'Bout It?, a dance production featuring many local talents, 8:30pm, Porter Dining Hall, $5.

☐lectures

The Struggle for Justice in Chile. An informal discussion by Isabel Letelier, Senior Fellow at the Institute for Policy Studies, Washington DC and founder of the Chile Committee on Human Rights, 12pm, 247 Kerr Hall, Free.

☐workshops

Patrick Stewart of the Royal Shakespeare Company will present a series of workshops involving Shakespeare in text and performance, 3:15pm, Theater Arts 150. Free.

Workshop on the 1986-87 Fulbright Graduate Study Abroad Program. Will review application procedures and a grant recipient will talk, 3:30pm, 210 McHenry. Free.

Creative writing workshop (poetry and short story) in Spanish. Taller de poesía y cuento en español, 5:30pm, 209 Oakes. Free.

☐dance

A benefit dance concert to support the Student Divestiture and Anti-Apartheid Coalition. Featured bands: Broken Glasses, Age of Reason and The Continental Drifters. 9pm, Stevenson Dining Hall, $2.50.

☐miscellaneous

Campus Red Cross Blood Drive for students, staff, and faculty. 1-6pm, West Field House.

CSPA's bi-monthly series of open house forums. 4pm, Charles Merrill Lounge, Free.

Kabbalistic Shabbat at the Bavit (Jewish student household) led by Michael Cain. Call 458-3012 for info. 6pm, Free.

Saturday 18

☐movies

Tibet: The Lost Mystery plus *The Bamboo Curtain Falls*. See Friday's listing for details.

☐theater

Faust. See Thursday's listing for details.

☐concerts

Crown Chamber Players will perform works by Mozart and Brahms. 8pm, Crown Dining Hall, Free.

Amy Briant presents her senior recital of original compositions including twelve-tone works, jazz and rock 'n' roll. 8pm, Performing Arts Concert Hall, Free.

Whatcha Gonna Do 'Bout It?, a dance production. See Friday's listing for details.

☐sports

Cardiac Pacer Five-Mile Run. Registration 9-9:45am. Race starts at 10am. Challenging five-mile course through the UCSC campus and adjoining fire trails. East Field House, Free.

☐dances

Cowell Spring Walk, 4pm, Cowell Dining Hall, Free.

Vocal Samba, Bay Area Brazilian band extraordinaire performs for the closing of "Retreat of the Director's Conference," 8pm, Merrill Dining Hall, Donation requested.

☐miscellaneous

Kresge Day. Fun, food, music, laughter, dancing, etc. Have a great time! 10am to 4pm. Kresge Streets, Free.

Stevenson College Picnic Day at Harvey West Park. Spend the afternoon playing softball, volleyball, horseshoes and swimming. Also sack and three-legged races; steak night barbecue dinner. Boarding students bring meal cards, off-campus students sign up in advance in the college office.

California Indian Festival. Traditional California Indian dancers, art, lectures and films on California Indian art, material and religious culture. 7pm, Stevenson College.

Sunday 19

☐movie

Tibet: The Lost Mystery plus *The Bamboo Curtain Falls*. See Friday's listing for details.

☐theater

Faust. See Thursday's listing for details.

☐concerts

Crown Chamber Players will perform works by Mozart and Brahms. 2pm, Crown Dining Hall, Free.

Music of Thelonious Monk, a senior recital by Ben Goldberg featuring the Santa Cruz Monk Orchestra. 8pm, Performing Arts Concert Hall, Free.

☐miscellaneous

Catholic mass is celebrated every Sunday at 6:30pm. Cowell Health Center Conference room.

Monday 20

☐movie

El Salvador: Revolution or Death, on the nature of El Salvador's revolution—it is bloody. With *That is Why The State Is To Blame*, a portrait of a Salvadoran human rights worker. 7pm, Thimann 3, $2.

☐lectures

Unbalanced Data and Repeated Measures. ANOVA—A Practical Approach. A statistical consultation by Jeanette Hines, MA, MM. Ms. Hines will compare statistical packages and assumptions for ANOVA designs. Two sessions: 10:30am at 399 Kerr Hall and 4pm at 499 Kerr Hall, Free.

Chicana Feminism. Blanca Tavera, Women's Studies, 12pm, Women's Re-Entry Lounge, Free.

Object, Word, and Belief. David Kaplan, Professor of Philosophy, UCLA. 4pm, Cowell Conference Room, Free.

The Bomb and The Bomb. William Dorman, Journalism Dept., Sacramento State. 4pm, Stevenson Conference Room, Free.

Hippocrates, a new national magazine for medicine and health. Eric Schrier, Managing Editor of Issue #5 and formerly editor of *Hippocrates*. 8pm, Oakes 105, Free.

☐meetings

Come join our men's rap group to discuss topics other than "sports, cars and chicks"; rather, topics that concern you. 7pm, Stevenson 237A.

The University Catholic Community invites all to join us for evenings of prayer, study, fellowship and fun. For more information, call Pauline at 423-5403. 7pm, Charles Merrill Lounge.

Intervarsity Christian Fellowship large group meeting for all those interested in Jesus. Talks this quarter on the life of Peter the Apostle. 7:30pm, Classroom Unit 1.

☐workshops

Relaxation and Massage for Women. Exploration of techniques for relieving backaches, sore feet. Facilitator: Carrie Flagg. 10am, 101 Classroom Unit, Women's Re-Entry Lounge, Free.

This workshop on "Living in Town" is tailored for first-time renters. It may save you days of panic-stricken effort looking for housing in September. 7pm, Stevenson Fireside Lounge, Free.

Tuesday 21

☐movies

Zoot Suit at 7:30pm and *The Ballad of Gregorio Cortez* at 9:30pm. Stevenson Core Course films. Stevenson Dining Hall, Free.

☐lectures

Cross-Cultural Perspectives on Female Crime. Diane Lewis, Professor of Anthropology, UCSC. 12pm, Santa Cruz Public Library Meeting Room, Free.

Perspectives on the Origin of Life. Stanley Miller, UC San Diego. 4pm, Thimann 1. Free.

☐meetings

Alternatives for the Hungry meeting. A campus group seeking to educate and to promote action against hunger. 6pm, Stevenson 237A.

Peace Alliance general meeting. 7pm, Kerr 247.

Hebrew Chug, a discussion group for anyone who knows a little Hebrew and wants to practice speaking. 8pm, Kresge 319.

☐sports

Intramural Advanced Racquetball Tournament. If you have the skill, this tourney will show who the best campus player is. 7pm to 11pm. Sign up in the OPERS office. $1 ball fee.

Distance running practice for [illegible] and track races and/or fall cross country. 4pm, East Field track.

Swim Outing. Van will take people to Harvey West and will return to campus at about 8:15pm. Meet at the white van at 6:15pm, in the East Field House parking lot. All levels of swimmers are welcome. Free.

☐workshop

The Life Journey. A personal support group for exploring one's choices of career and relationships and spiritual commitments. 4pm, Oakes 316, Free.

Applying to Psychology Graduate Programs, a workshop sponsored by the Psychology Undergraduate Advising Office. Topics include: choosing graduate schools, preparing for GREs and the application process. 4:30pm, 499 Kerr Hall, Free.

Wednesday 22

☐movies

On Company Business: Inside the CIA. 7pm, Studio C, Communications, Free.

To open up dialogue about pornography, the Rape Prevention Education Program will be showing two films, *Not A Love Story*, produced by the National Film Board of Canada, and a short from *The First US Erotic Film Festival*. Call x2721 for more info. 7pm, Classroom Unit 2, Free.

One Way Or Another. Sara Gomez's perceptive look at personal relationships undergoing transformation in revolutionary Cuba. 7:30pm, Thimann 3, $2.

☐concerts

Percussionist George Marsh presents his faculty recital as part of the Wednesday Evening Series. 8pm, Performing Arts Concert Hall; $2 students/seniors, $5 general.

☐lectures

Stellar Lithium and Implications for Stellar Structure. Dr. Ann Boesgaard, University of Hawaii and Lick Observatory. 3:45pm, Nat Sci II, Room 221, Free.

Biology of a Sailing Animal. Dr. Lizbeth Francis, Professor of Biology, Bates College, Maine. 4pm, 368 Applied Sciences, Free.

Jewish Identity Series, Part III "Secularism and Religious Observance: Two Jewish Choices." Bruce Bentz, UCSC alumnus and Hebrew calligrapher; and Mary Krovitz, Principal of Soquel High School. 7:30pm, Stevenson Fireside Lounge, Free.

A General Nuclear Settlement. Admiral Noel Gayler, second annual Distinguished Lecturer for the Adlai Stevenson Program on Nuclear Policy, will speak on his plan to drastically cut US [illegible] 8pm, Stevenson Dining Hall, Free.

☐meetings

An introduction to Beyond War. 7pm, Stevenson Conference Room.

MECHA meeting. Come and help us plan the activities for this quarter. Everyone is welcome to attend. 7pm, Cowell 216.

Gay men's rap/support group. Beyond Quiche! Transcending Stereotypes. 7:30pm, Stevenson 237A.

Christian Gathering. Everyone is welcome to join us as we study the bible, play games, sing and much more. 7:30pm, Charles Merrill Lounge.

Cowell Bible Study: what do the gospels really say about Jesus? A participatory study and discussion for believers and skeptics alike. Call Lisa (425-8507) or Seth (458-9952) for more info. 7:30pm, Cowell 222.

Twanas organizational meeting for all interested students. 7:30pm, Oakes 204.

☐sports

Swim Outing. Van will take people to the Harvey West pool and will return to campus at about 8:15pm. Meet at the white van at 6:15pm in the East Field House parking lot. All levels of swimmers are welcome. 6:15pm, Free.

☐miscellaneous

"Rave Reviews." Learning fine tuning techniques to make the whole picture work; how to combine and enjoy the various aspects of our lives—our families, work, schooling, ourselves. Facilitator: Liz Thayer and panel of re-entry students. Conclusion of "Beyond the Brady Bunch..." 12pm, Stevenson Fireside lounge, Free.

Thursday 23

☐concert

Something Else. Noontime Concert of an acoustic jazz quartet performing music of American composers. 12pm, Kresge Town Hall Plaza, Free.

☐lectures

The United States in Nicaragua: American Subversion of a Foreign Government in Domestic Law and the World Court. Leonard B. Boudin, an eminent lawyer most noted for the Ellsberg and Dr. Spock cases; presently acting professor at Stanford Law School in constitutional and international law. 12pm, 247 Kerr Hall, Free.

Gilroy/Morgan Hill Sewer Line Proposal. Supervisor Gary Patton, Chairperson of Santa Cruz County Board of Supervisors. 3:15pm, 247 Kerr Hall, Free.

Political Violence and Development in India. Dilip Basu, Professor of History, UCSC. 4pm, Merrill Provost's House, Free.

☐meetings

El Encuentro Espanol is an informal meeting for Spanish conversation for students at any level. Un tiempo informal para charlar y practicar espanol con otros estudiantes. 3:30pm, Kerr 307.

Committee in Solidarity with the People of the Americas weekly organizational meeting to plan spring quarter events. 7pm, Merrill 102.

Conservative and Moderate Political Union of Students weekly meeting. 7pm, Merrill 3.

Support group for Jewish women students. 7:30pm, Kresge 356.

GALA general meeting and social hour. Come have fun and bring a friend! 8pm, Kresge 159.

☐workshop

Workshop on "Living in Town." See Monday's listing for details.

☐miscellaneous

A communion service for all Christians sponsored by Canterbury Episcopal Ministry. 5pm, Cowell Health Center Conference Room, Free.

To get your on-campus event listed in Calendar, contact the Campus Activities office by 4pm Monday.

VIEWfinder

APTOS TWIN 688-6541
I. Witness Sat-Sun 1:30, 3:30, 6:15, 8:20, 10:20 Mon-Fri 6:15, 8:20, 10:20
II. Desperately Seeking Susan Mon-Fri 8:15, Sat-Sun 4, **Karate Kid** Mon-Fri 6, 10:15, Sat-Sun 1:30

CAPITOLA THEATER 462-7814
A Passage to India 7, 9:45

DEL MAR 425-0616
I. Rustler's Rhapsody 1:30, 3:35, 5, 6:45, 8:40, 10:30
II. Gymkata 1:15, 4:50, 8:30
Code of Silence 3, 6:30, 10:15
III. Vision Quest 2, 6, 9:55
Just One of the Guys 4, 8
IV. Hit-Man: Secret of the sword, 2:45, 4:30, 6:15, 8:10
Midnight Shows Fri-Sat **Terminator, Wizards, Dune**

41st AVE. PLAYHOUSE 476-8841
I. Lost in America 1, 2:45, 4:30, 6:20, 8:20, 10:10
II. Beverly Hills Cop 1:20, 3:30, 5:40, 8, 10, Starts Tues—**Brewster's Million** Call theater for showtimes
III. Mask 1, 3:15, 5:30, 7:50, 10:05

MOVIE [illegible] II 426-9[illegible]
I. Blood Simple Fri-Sun 1:30, 3:30, 10:30, Sun 4:30, Mon-Thurs 7, 9
II. Stick Fri-Sun 6:45, 10:20, Mon-Thurs 8:35, **Creature** Fri-Sun 8:45, Sun 5:05, Mon-Thurs
NICKELODEON 426-7500
I. Cr[illegible] 9:10, Sat 5:15, Sun 1:15
II. Amadeus 6:45, 9:30, Sat 3:[illegible], Sun 1:05, 3:55
III. The Gods Must Be Crazy 6:30, 8:30, 10:[illegible] Sat 4:30, Sun 2:30, 4:30
IV. The Company of Wolves 7, 8:45, 10:30, Sat 12:10, Sun 1:30, 3:20, 5:[illegible]
RIO 423-[illegible]00
The Purple Rose of Cairo 2:[illegible]:30, 6:15, 8:15, 10:15 Fri-Sat Midnight **The Wall**

SASH MILL 427-1711
Thurs-Fri **Vertigo** 7:30, **The Birds** 9:45
Sat-Mon **The Rains Came** 7 **Heat and Dust** 8:55
Tues-Wed **Swept Away** 7:30 **Bye Bye Brazil** 9:30
Sat Midnight **Two Man**

UA 4[illegible]3
I. Gotcha 8:10, Sat-Sun 4:05
The Last Dragon 6, 10:05, Sat-Sun 2
II. Ladyhawke Mon-Fri 5:30, 8, 10:20, Sat-Sun 1, 3:15

Bitburg
A Media Morass

by Jason Roberts

IT WAS SUPPOSED TO BE A straightforward photo opportunity, one of the dozens the White House stages each year. The media would be presented with an image of President Reagan as a Man of Peace, paying his respects—perhaps laying a ceremonial wreath—in honor of the German soldiers who died in World War II.

ANALYSIS

For an administration whose hallmark has been the skillful manipulation of symbolism both on and off the campaign trail, the proposed visit to a cemetery in Bitburg, West Germany promised a rich lode of symbolism with it. Reagan advisors hoped to make three media gestures simultaneously. The president would be marking the 40th anniversary of VE Day; he'd also be performing a dignified rite of "healing the wounds" for his allies in the West German government . . . while subtly reminding European leaders (co-participants in the May economic summit) of their countries' debt to the Americans.

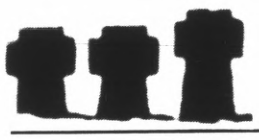
But something happened on the way to the cemetery. The PR move became a political disaster, garnering some of the strongest and most extensive criticism of the Reagan presidency. By the time Reagan passed through the Bitburg gates on May 5, public outcry both at home and abroad had prompted politicians and media commentators alike to speculate on the end of the "Teflon presidency." A hastily-appended visit to the Bergen-Belsen concentration camp did little to still the protest.

What went wrong? Why didn't White House imagemakers realize the explosive potential of the Bitburg visit? When confronted by the consequences of their gross political miscalculation, why were they quick to shift the blame and slow to control the damage? Even without addressing the larger issues evoked by the visit—Nazism, anti-Semitism, genocide—an analysis of these questions provides a vivid example of the Reagan administration's form-over-substance approach to world leadership.

The debacle began last February, when White House aide Michael Deaver arrived in West Germany to plan an itinerary for Reagan's 10-day European visit. Meeting West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl, Deaver discussed a number of public appearance possibilities, a cemetery visit among them. Kohl suggested a small funerary ground in Bitburg, not far from the Luxembourg border. According to the White House, Kohl's staff assured Deaver that the cemetery was both picturesque and innocuous. Deaver blithely placed it on Reagan's visitation schedule.

Had Deaver been better versed in the history of World War II, he would have recalled Bitburg as an important tank staging area in the Battle of the Bulge, the bloody final Nazi offense. Had he bothered to inspect the site, he would have learned that 49 members of the SS—Hitler's warrior elite—were buried there. Had his sources been more in-depth, Deaver would have learned that the Nazi graves include those of a Panzer unit responsible for one of the most memorable atrocities of the Bulge conflict: the wholesale massacre of American prisoners of war taken during the battle.

> ***B**itburg indicates that the administration has no mechanism to acknowledge mistakes and modify its course.*



Yet Deaver's innocence, or Kohl's negligence, is a minor issue. When he reported to the president, Deaver knew that the soldiers buried in Bitburg were Nazis—most of them young and conscripted, but Nazis nonetheless. He also knew that the itinerary he submitted to Reagan omitted any visit to the graves of Nazi victims, such as a concentration camp.

The absence of a concentration camp visit appears to have been the only part of the controversy originating with Reagan himself; according to White House staffers, he considered such a visit "too depressing."

The inequities of the plan may have been lost on Deaver and Reagan, but not on the media. The White House Press Office found itself defending the president's plans from the day they were announced, but the first indications of sustained controversy came during Reagan's nationally televised press conference on March 21. When asked about his decision not to visit a death camp, Reagan appeared surprised and unprepared to respond. His resulting gaffe fanned the sparks of disapproval into a flame.

"I felt that, since the German people have very few alive that remember even the war, and certainly none of them who were adults and participating in any way, and they do, [sic] they have a feeling and a guilt feeling that's been imposed upon them. And I just think it's unnecessary."

The White House first attempted to contain the damage by dismissing the entire issue as a tempest in a teapot, blown out of proportion by the media. This brazening-through tactic was resoundingly ineffective; decrying Bitburg as a media issue seemed like a case of crocodile tears, since it had been designed for mass-media consumption in the first place. In blaming the media, the administration added insult to injury against the international Jewish community, implying that the rising tide of protest was the result of press attention instead of genuine outrage.

DEAVER AND STAFF promptly took another tack: they tried to shift the burden of blame to Kohl, stating that to refuse the chancellor's personal invitation would be to scorn an important ally. This was scapegoating as well as smoke-screening, since Kohl had never actually asked Reagan to make the visit, and West German press reports indicated he would just as soon forget about Bitburg entirely. Nonetheless, Kohl played along, issuing a statement that he "would not revoke his invitation."

The "Kohl insists" strategy was at least partially successful. Some members of the press shifted their focus from Reagan to Kohl, and when the House of Representatives expressed their opposition to the visit, they did so by sending a letter to Kohl, not Reagan. A week earlier, the Senate had drafted a non-binding resolution with a similar sentiment of protest—addressed directly to Reagan.

The government in Bonn might have taken most of the flak (even the New York *Times* was beginning to lay the responsibility on Kohl, writing that he "gave no hint that he would release the President from his 'commitment'"). But Reagan once again stoked the fires, saying on April 18 that the Bitburg dead were "victims of Nazism just as surely as the victims of the concentration camps."

Furthermore, he refused to change his itinerary because "I think that it would be very hurtful, and all it would do is leave me looking as if I caved in in the face of some unfavorable attention."

Even as he made that statement, Reagan was in fact "caving in." A few days earlier, Deaver had returned to West Germany to set up a concentration camp visit. In a hastily-called conference, White House advisors met with Reagan, choosing the Bergen-Belsen site and paring down the Bitburg visit from 40 minutes to 20. Also added was a trip to the grave of Konrad Adenauer, the respected leader of post-war German reconstruction.

Yet the belated planning of the Bergen-Belsen visit was another serious miscalculation, based on the fallacy that a "balance" could be struck, that one visit could compensate for the other. Instead of appeasing the Jewish community, the move was seen as an inadequate half-measure, a mild dose of symbolism against the precedent-setting honoring of Nazis.

By now, the Bitburg controversy threatened to leave lasting wounds in the Republican party itself. An overwhelming Republican majority in both the House and Senate had supported the anti-Bitburg measures, and even a staunch Reaganite like California governor George Deukmejian had emotionally denounced the visit. Divisiveness extended to White House staffers, some of whom leaked that Nancy Reagan herself had urged her husband not to go through with the cemetery ceremony.

But Reagan was convinced that any further show of public responsiveness would be perceived as a sign of weakness. By the end of April, top-level advisors had abandoned any hopes of abandoning Bitburg, concentrating instead on engineering the visit to minimize further embarrassment. The ceremony was further cut, from 20 minutes to less than 10 and top speechwriters Ken Khachigian and Josh Guilder were instructed to strike a tone more heartwarming than horrific. At the core of their speech—delivered by Reagan not in the cemetery but at the nearby US Air Force base—was the story of a Bitburg villager sheltering American soldiers during the Battle of the Bulge, an anecdote taken from a 1973 issue of *Reader's Digest*.

There are a number of conclusions to be drawn from the Bitburg controversy, among them the observation that the Reagan image-making machinery, a potent domestic tool, breaks down beyond our borders.

In the United States, Reagan has a large quantity of symbolism that he need only co-opt: the populist patriotism that falls under the "Mom, the flag and apple pie" category; the trendiness that comes from pre-fab humor and posing with figures like Michael Jackson and Mr. T. But the international arena lacks a common imagery for the president to appropriate; many Europeans, disquieted by the US military presence in their midst, aren't quite as willing as most Americans to accept policies shored up by platitudes.

Also sobering is the Reagan administration's seeming inability to comprehend the subtleties of international relations. By making a visit to a Nazi cemetery a gesture of reconciliation, Reagan in effect lumps the current West German government in with the Nazis—an association Bonn neither desires nor deserves. By making a visit to a Nazi death camp a gesture of reconciliation to the Jewish community, Reagan in effect both patronizes them and misses their point—that even after 40 years, Nazism cannot be dignified by even the most subdued of tributes.

But most disturbing of all is Reagan's intransigence on the issue, his unwillingness to change his position because it would "leave me looking as if I caved in." By confusing unresponsiveness to public will with strength, Reagan defines himself as a self-absorbed autocrat, one more concerned with his image of authority within the US than the US's image in the world at large.

Reagan and company's handling of Bitburg indicates that the present administration has no margin of error, no mechanism to acknowledge mistakes and modify its course. As demonstrated by a photo-opportunity-turned-fiasco, the Reagan-helmed ship of state is little more than a juggernaut.

Now that you've got your summer trunks on– Play it cool. Sit by the pool with this week's *City on a Hill.*

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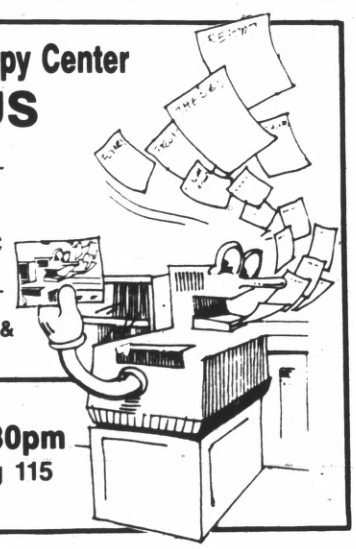

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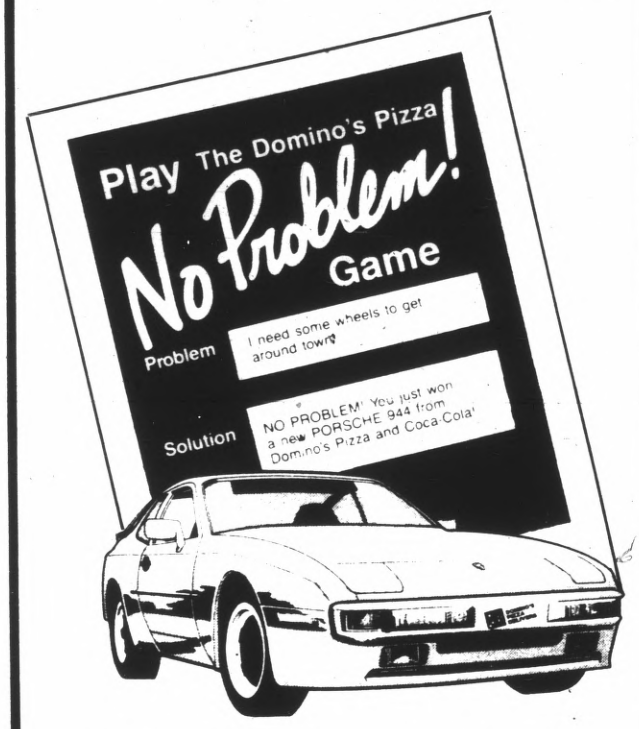
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The Hidden Problem

Contra'Disposal'

by Saul Landau

OPINION

ABOVE AND BEYOND the dubious legality and unconstitutionality of President Reagan's Nicaragua policies, there is another issue which, if left unresolved, can only become knottier and crueler. In 1961, then Central Intelligence Agency Director Allen Dulles labeled it a "disposal" problem.

Among the other troublesome items on his agenda in the first days of his presidency, John F. Kennedy faced the question of how to "dispose" of the thousands of young Cuban exiles that the CIA had recruited under the Eisenhower administration. The CIA had promised these young men, like it is promising the Nicaraguan contras today, that the US government would back their cause to retake their country until victory.

But those who fashioned the Bay of Pigs policies had not developed a "worst case" scenario. No one asked: "Suppose the Bay of Pigs operation should fail? What to do with these thousands of professionally trained soldiers?" The CIA had emphasized that the Cuban exiles' sole task was to overthrow the Castro government and to re-establish the old order—with a democratic face.

Because the CIA had not prepared an efficient and viable "disposal" plan, Kennedy's humiliation over the Bay of Pigs "fiasco" became exacerbated. The president ultimately was forced to "buy" back the Cuban prisoners; and when they returned, there were no plans for their reintegration into US society.

Congress should offer funds to reintegrate the contras back into Nicaraguan society.

Some veterans of the Bay of Pigs became international drug criminals and arms smugglers, while others joined brutal secret police agencies throughout Latin America. Not all of them, of course, turned to crime, but those who saw few other opportunities to use their CIA training moved almost inevitably into the world of illicit goods and services. The US public has paid a heavy, albeit concealed, price for the lack of a "disposal" plan.

In other covert operations the CIA has abandoned its clients. One has only to ask the Kurds or the Southeast Asian "tribesmen" about CIA "follow-up." When then-Secretary of State Henry Kissinger decided in the early 1970s that the destabilization of the Iraqi government no longer suited US national security interests, he simply dropped the Kurds. The Iraqi government "disposed" of them instead, with devastating violence.

Similarly, no one has proposed a sufficient US "disposal" policy for the contras. Should Reagan fail to get rid of the Sandinistas or find that he cannot force them to "negotiate" with their arch-enemies—as is likely—what will become of the contras? Will the citizens of Miami welcome them after having suffered the trauma of the 1980 Mariel immigration, when some 125,000 Cubans—some of them insane or hardened criminals—came to Miami? The mayor of Miami reportedly commented after surveying the arriving immigrants that "Fidel has flushed his toilet on us."

It is unlikely that US cities will welcome the contras. It is even more unlikely that they will convert to Judaism and go to Israel. Some high officials of the Honduran armed forces have told reporters that they are increasingly concerned about this "foreign" force on their soil. The contras presently may well outnumber the Honduran army and have more battle experience. Given its crippled economy and high unemployment, Honduras can ill afford to integrate some 15,000 Nicaraguans. In short, key Honduran officials want them out.

There is a possible solution, however, one that would go beyond "disposing" of a problem, and could move the conflicting forces toward peace in the region. This would require a bold Congressional initiative, one that is both morally and politically justified. Congress initially appropriated funds to create and maintain the contras, though its members could argue that they were duped by Reagan's "interdiction" ploy. Nevertheless, they have coughed up some $80 million over the past four years to keep this force alive. Now Congress can arrange for an honorable and politically acceptable solution.

At this stage of the conflict, however, Congress would have to begin a process of questioning at levels far deeper than it has permitted itself in the past. In order to manipulate the legislature and the public on Central America policy, President Reagan has played fast and loose with the English language. With all the talk of whether or not the recently enacted embargo would or would not be "effective" against Nicargua, no one in the House of Representatives or Senate has asked the basic question: Did Nicaragua pose a threat to the United States so serious as to warrant the president to declare a national emergency?

Former Congressmember Jonathan

Bingham, author of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act—the act Reagan invoked to enact the embargo—called the use of such powers "fraudulent." He wrote in a letter to the New York *Times* on May 12, 1985 that Nicaragua clearly poses no economic or military threat to the United States. "The only argument that a political threat exists is based on the domino theory: If Nicaragua is allowed to continue as a more or less Marxist-Leninist country, it will infect other nations in the area with the virus. Well, the domino theory did not pan out in Southeast Asia a decade ago, and there is no evidence it will in Central America."

It is time that Congress challenged the recklessness of the administration, stopped its pouting over Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega's visit to Moscow and came to terms with its own obligations.

Instead, Congress should try to solve the problem that it created and begin to both "dispose" of the contras and to help settle the conflict with one simple policy. The Nicaraguan and US governments must work together to resettle these men and their families before both the numbers and quality of the conflict make it unresolvable. The Sandinistas have agreed to take back all the contras save for a small minority—the former Somoza National Guard officers and those individuals accused of murder. Hundreds of contras have already returned under this amnesty pledge. Congress should offer funds to help facilitate the remainder's resettlement as well.

The administration seems incapable of discussing with the Sandinistas the issues of war and peace, and that, it appears, is the real emergency. In the absence of administration peace plans, Congress could open up legislative communications with the Sandinistas. Ortega has offered not only to reintegrate the armed opposition but even to allow them to form their own political parties. Congress should greet this offer with enthusiasm. With supervision by responsible international agencies such as the UN, the Organization of American States, or even *Contadora*, a rehabilitation process could be monitored carefully, and one of the major sources of conflict in Central America would be removed.

Such a step would facilitate the easing of Nicaragua's disputes with Honduras and Costa Rica, and might open new vistas for solutions of the Salvadoran stalemate. What an opportunity to finally offer constructive and peaceful alternatives to Reagan's fanatic and puerile "victory or bust" military policy in Central America. ✓

Saul Landau is a visiting professor at UCSC and an occasional contributor to City on a Hill.

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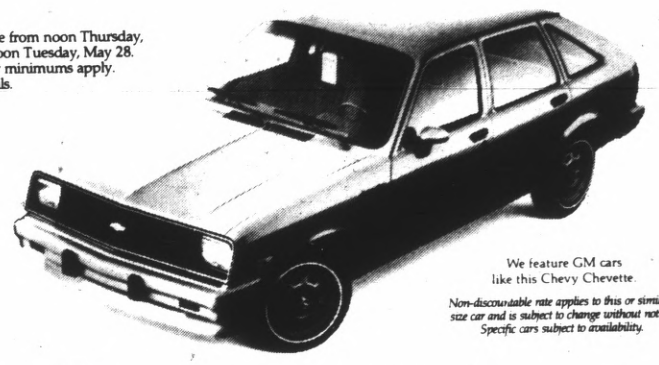

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Barbara Ehrenreich

Of Debt and Dying

by Janice Mazurek

SINCE THE LATE 1960s A downward economic spiral has thrust many Americans into a bleak miasma of poverty and destitution. Alarmingly, the ranks of the new poor are increasingly occupied by women. Two out of three adults in poverty today are women.

Last week well-known author, feminist and socialist Barbara Ehrenreich addressed this trend known as "The Feminization of Poverty" at the Kresge Town Hall. A fellow at the Washington DC-based Institute for Policy Studies, Ehrenreich, in collaboration with 14 others, recently completed a study on women in the economy. Before a full house, Ehrenreich shared some of her findings, dispelled popular misconceptions regarding women and poverty, and proposed alternatives to check this downward trend.

> ***M**ost middle class Americans no longer share the American dream...they don't see their children as being better off than they were. Gone is the dream of owning your own home and a life of lawn maintenance, for better or for worse.*

While Ehrenreich often peppered her talk with jokes, the theme of her speech was far from funny. "A lot of stereotypes need to be pushed aside," she said. "The feminization of poverty is not a result of there being some subset of women who simply keep having babies to get higher welfare payments." Seventy percent of Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), she said, goes to families with only one or two children. Similarly, she explained, "There is not some culture of poverty that reproduces these terrible patterns. These women come from all classes, including upper-middle," she said.

Citing the works of Harvard economist Hilda Scott, Ehrenreich pointed out findings which reveal that 70 percent of all women in the US would be poverty-stricken if they had to support themselves and a child without any financial assistance "That means everyone else, even if they're married to someone wealthy, is vulnerable," she said.

One of the factors responsible for the increasing number of poor women, said Ehrenreich, is what she referred to as "a sexist-based economy." There's a big difference between a single man and a single mother," she said. Society, explained Ehrenreich, is based on an outmoded assumption of a nuclear family. "The system is fine if the family actually has a male breadwinner effectively supporting it; the negative side of this assumption is that it translates into women supposedly not needing to support themselves and their families," she said. While the increasing majority of US household are run by women, the ideology of male-as-breadwinner has not changed.

This growing economic disparity between men and women, according to Ehrenreich, is symptomatic of a larger trend. "We are becoming much more of a class-polarized society," she said. The middle-class is steadily disappearing. As recently as 1978, 55 percent of the population was middle-class. By 1983 that figure had slipped to 40 percent. "Most of those Americans had moved downward," she added.

Ehrenreich borrowed market analysis terminology to describe the two emerging sectors of the populace as the "K-Mart" and "Bloomingdale's" cultures. "The K-Mart culture," she said "are people for whom pasta still means spaghetti," while the Bloomingdale's culture, simply stated, "consists of yuppies."

The K-Mart class, she said, is characterized by an alarming lack of expectations. "unlike their parents, they no longer share the American dream...they don't see their children as having the chance of being better off than they were. Gone is the American dream of owning your own home and a life dedicated to lawn maintenance...for better or for worse," she added.

Basing her findings on interviews with young, wealthy, upwardly-mobile men ("...you make a lot of sacrifices as a journalist," she joked) members of the Bloomingdale's culture are characterized, on the other hand, by extremely high expectations. "Consumption, to them, is a sign of market status," she said.

This polarized, "dumbbell-shaped" distribution trend of US society is not, as many would guess, based on unemployment, but on what she referred to as "hyperemployment." The economy, she said, has experienced a steady decline of well-paying jobs in industries like steel and automotive which have in turn been supplanted by a plethora of low-paying, often non-unionized "junk-jobs" like sales clerks, maintenance and fast-food workers—jobs traditionally reserved for women. The starting wage in these fields is often only $3.35 per hour. "Entering the job market at that level already places you at the poverty level," Ehrenreich said.

Photo by HOLGER LEUE

Depressed "junk job" wage levels are further aggravated by growing "homework" and corporate flight to Third World countries. Increasingly, women are encouraged to do their work at home on the personal computer. According to Ehrenreich, some are even engaged in the at-home manufacture of computer components. Subjected to health hazards by this work, non-unionized and paid by piece-work, many women working in the home sustain drastic wage undercuts from their employers. Corporations, in turn, have become increasingly conditioned to paying sub-standardized wages here in the US because of the cheap labor they garner abroad.

"THESE TRENDS" SHE cautioned are "unlikely to reverse themselves." Ehrenreich warned that women's current double-day (job plus housework) workload will become a "luxury." The triple day (two jobs plus homework), she said "will become the trend of the future."

These problems, she feels, are compounded by the steady erosion of the welfare state. Explaining that 90 percent of AFDC recipients are single mothers, Ehrenreich noted that AFDC and other benefits had begun to decline even before Reagan took office.

"During the pre-Reagan era foodstamps and AFDC combined were not even enough to lift a person up to the poverty level," explained Ehrenreich. "The stated goal of the Reagan administration, though, is to eliminate these programs altogether."

During his first term President Reagan cut $30 billion from social programs—re-channeling those funds into the military. During this term "the second reel, as we call it," quipped Ehrenreich, the administration plans to cut $32 billion.

Ironically, said Ehrenreich, there are no government studies regarding the deleterious effects of these cuts. "Once, it was just the elderly men you saw roaming the street; now in New York City there are whole families—women-led families—searching trash cans for scraps of food," she said. Unable to adequately provide for their children, many mothers, said Ehrenreich, are deemed "unfit" by state agencies and consequently face having their child placed in foster homes. Curiously, state allowances to families with foster children are often greater than AFDC allowances to the natural families. "...and Reagan claims to defend the family," said Ehrenreich indignantly.

"What will the US look like if these trends continue?" she asked, warning that increased class polarization, could result in "the Brazilianization of America"—in which the elite-poor disparities begin to resemble social conditions in many Third World countries. A polarized United States, she warned, would not only be "dangerous" but "non-democratic" as well.

Ehrenreich pointed out the most obvious dangers of a declining economy—class conflict and crime—as well as more subtle problems. "People in lower wage circles fearing job-loss or reprisal are increasingly reluctant to organize and take risks for their rights," she said. Ehrenreich also warned that complacency—especially in the ever-growing military fields—is checking worker opposition. "They are less inclined to question the system," she said, for fear of losing their jobs.

Having set a bleak scenario, Ehrenreich offered a series of suggestions for turning present conditions around. "We need to confront the basic theme of the Reagan administration—cutting social needs in preparation for war," she stressed. Ehrenreich envisions a reversal from military spending to social spending, supplied with surpluses from the Pentagon. She suggested a revision of the present welfare system from "a cruelly and badly administered one" to one which aptly provides for basic human needs.

Ehrenreich also called upon feminists and socialists to make perceptual adjustments on the personal level. "We talk about objectification of women and tend to think of pornographic or sexually explicit images; we should also include exploitation of women as "cheap labor" in our list of objectification."

Ehrenreich also stressed the importance of "making connections." In other words, we need to recognize the interrelatedness of various causes. "We must make the conection between sexual exploitation and exploitation of women as cheap labor" she said, "Between repression of workers in the Third World and the standards of US workers."

Finally, and perhaps most importantly, she stressed the urgency of addressing these issues. Quoting an old Chinese proverb, she said: "If we do not change directions soon—we'll end up exactly where we're going."

WOMEN

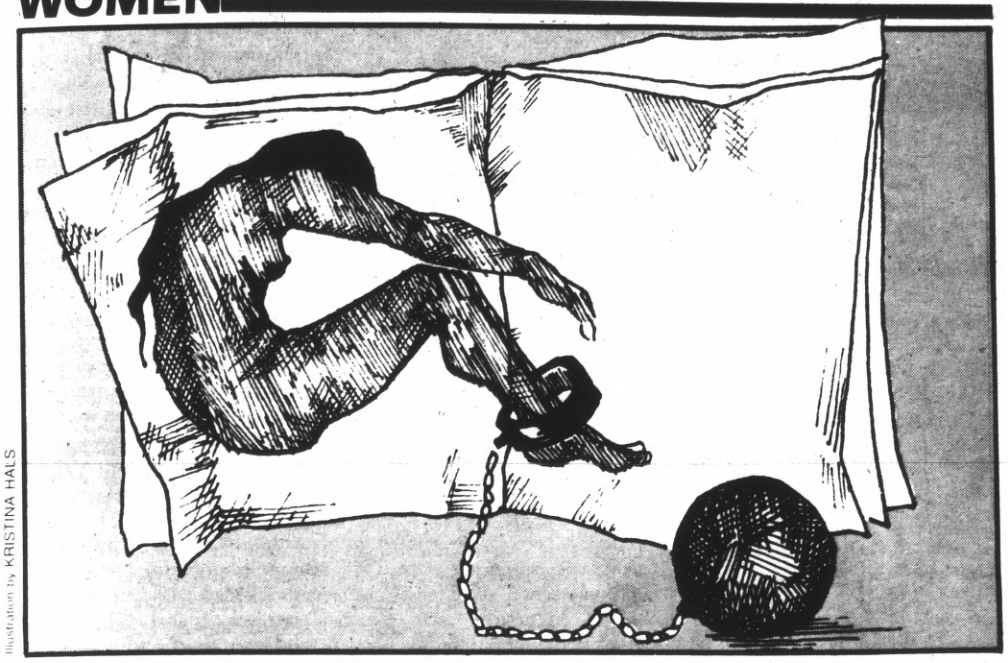

Illustration by KRISTINA HALS

Exploitation Versus Ecstasy

by Gillian Greensite

BOTH LOCALLY AND nationally, pornography is rapidly becoming the most controversial feminist issue of the decade. While controversy over pornography is nothing new, the current debate is a radical departure from the concerns of earlier activists.

OPINION

Traditional objections to pornography were based on Victorian uptightness about sex. The relaxing of standards of propriety and of censorship during this century were a welcome relief to anyone to the left of the Moral Majority. The president's Commission on Obscenity and Pornography in 1970 concluded that pornography provided a healthy sexual outlet and did not lead to sex crimes.

At the same time that the sexual revolution allowed all of us to loosen up, the feminist revolution started to uncover the daily realities of our misogynistic (woman-hating) society. As more and more women spoke of the horrors of rape, wife-beating, incest and child abuse, the media was busy wrapping up sexual fantasies in an outburst of highly profitable magazines, sex shops, sex-aids, X-rated films, phone-sex, and much more. As appetites became jaded with one image, the profit-oriented pornographers searched for the more bizarre, the more extreme. Images pushed the limits of acceptability.

In 1976, the first major anti-pornography battle took place, this time led not by uptight Victorians, but by radical feminists. A Los Angeles-based group called Women Against Violence Against Women (WAVAW) campaigned to remove a billboard which Warner Brothers had erected to advertise a new release by the Rolling Stones. With the caption, "I'm Black and Blue from the Rolling Stones and I love it," the billboard was targeted as an example of the worst sort of anti-woman propaganda, reinforcing the notion that women want and enjoy being treated violently. The billboard was removed in less than two days.

Gaining momentum, the movement attracted 5000 women to the first Take Back The Night March in San Francisco in 1978 to coincide with the first national conference on "Feminist Perspectives on Pornography." Since those early days, it is possible to see a gradual shift away from concern with actual violence to concern with images of violence, particularly when the violence is linked with sex, and finally attention shifted to both violent and non-violent images of women in pornography as expressed by the group Women Against Pornography in 1979. The current concern of anti-pornography activists is based on the premise that there is a causal link between pornographic images and actual violence against women. Robin Morgan's words: "Pornography is the theory, rape is the practice," has been the movement's rallying cry for over a decade.

Recent research from Professors Neil Malamuth and Ed Donnerstein support the connection between pornography and attitudes. After viewing sexually violent films, college-age men show a more calloused attitude towards women and an increase in acceptance of myths such as "women enjoy being raped." However, Donnerstein cautions that "no one can show a causal link between exposure to pornography and effects on behaviour."

National attention has recently focused on the work of lawyer Catherine McKinnon and writer Andrea Dworkin. Describing pornography as a form of sex discrimination, they have drafted laws which would allow women to bring civil suits against a wide range of pornography distributors. While many think that the proposal is unworkable, the publicity has served well to bring the issue of violence against women to public attention.

Not all feminists agree with focusing on pornography as the major cause of violence against women. They are alarmed at the speed with which we may be propellling ourselves back into our Victorian grandmother's respectable arms. Some see the alliance which has formed between the anti-feminist right-wing and the anti-pornography feminists as potentially dangerous. The right-wing is opposed to any real empowering of women and is against pornography fundamentally because of its sexual content. Yet right-wing money and support have been uncritically accepted by some anti-pornography feminists. There is a real need to explore how the economic, social and political oppression of women contributes to victimization in the sexual arena. Alliances with the right will tend to undermine efforts to overcome these forms of oppression and move us into a more repressive anti-sexual direction.

There is a need to understand more clearly the complicated relationships between fantasy, reality and the role of pornography. Since we live in a male-dominated culture, it is not surprising that pornography reflects and reinforces male dominance over women. But how can we explain the high level of violence toward women in Ireland, for example, where there is little pornography available? Some feminists see pornography as contradictory. Ellen Willis, writing for

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Porn

the *Village Voice* noted, "in so far as pornography glorifies male supremacy and sexual alienation it is deeply reactionary. But in rejecting sexual repression and hypocrisy which have inflicted even more damage on women than on men, it expresses a radical impulse."

In an attempt *not* to be anti-sexual, some feminists have tried to separate the erotic from the pornographic. The former is seen as positive and life-affirming. The latter is seen as women-hating and destructive. Unfortunately, pornography refuses to be so neatly categorized since it is highly subjective. As Ellen Willis observed, "in practice, attempts to sort out good erotica from bad porn inevitably come down to 'what turns me on is erotic; what turns you on is pornographic.' "

Elsewhere the erotic is defined in such a way that it sounds like a Harlequin romance: acceptable sex seems sentimental, romantic, soft and gentle which may be some women's turn-on. For others it seems like a retreat to the time when sex for women was delicate, sanitized and could only be expressed in a "pure relationship." Part of the liberatory aspect of the sexual revolution for women was being given the permission to express oneself with lust and passion. Many women are uneasy at this door being closed too soon.

Power and domination are usually seen as the problems. Yet power and its expression are woven into every aspect and every relationship of our lives. To single out the sexual realm strikes some feminists as more indicative of fear of sexuality than a wise strategic decision on where to focus the energy of the feminist movement. In fact, for some feminists, particularly a minority in the lesbian community, the sexual realm is the only safe place to play with power. Although highly controversial, reversing roles, sadism and masochism, acting out fantasies, and taking the initiative are seen as contributing positively towards self-identity and discovery. Try playing with power at work and you'll probably get fired!

The current focus on pornography has exciting possibilities and some very dangerous edges. The debate is only just beginning. What emerges from the debate may well define our sexuality for the decades to come. ✓

Gillian Greensite is the director of the Rape Prevention Education Program at UCSC, which is sponsoring the showing of two films on pornography followed by discussion on Wednesday, May 22, at 7pm in Classroom Unit II.

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The Sentence Before the Period

by **Karen DeBraal**

IN 1980, TWO WOMEN IN Great Britain were tried for murder. At one trial, medical witnesses testified that Sandie Smith, a barmaid with 30 previous criminal convictions, turned into a raging beast every month. On November 9, 1980, she threatened to kill a police officer after having stabbed a barmaid to death. Also in 1980 Christine English drove her car into her boyfriend. Medical witnesses at the trials said these women were suffering from severe premenstrual syndrome (PMS) and the women went free.

In the US, PMS has only once been used as a legal defense. In 1982, Shirley Santos, a Brooklyn mother of six, was accused of assaulting her four-year-old daughter. PMS was used in her defense to explain her irrational behavior. But this case was settled out of court.

A little understood affliction, PMS affects from 10 to 60 percent of all US women—and all women are affected by the stereotyping associated with PMS. Due to the range of symptoms, PMS is sometimes referred to as a "Jekyll and Hyde" condition. Insensitive doctors, family and friends have told women that PMS symptoms are "all in your head, honey." PMS sufferers have been sent to psychiatrists and given useless drugs. Today there is no doubt about the existence of PMS, but its very presence raises a slew of questions concerning lawyers, the medical profession and women themselves—and how they and the people around them view the female body and mind.

Men took note when women used PMS as a murder defense and got off with it. Suddenly they decided PMS should be studied. Susanna Brindel, Resources Coordinator at Santa Cruz Planned Parenthood who teaches a monthly class for PMS sufferers, is glad the syndrome is finally receiving the recognition it deserves. "It's common for men to deny the existence of PMS and it's also common for them to use it as a convenient peg on which to hang problems. Some men are convinced their partners have PMS just because you don't love everything they do. It's convenient for their egos. But the more people learn about PMS, the less it will be misunderstood."

PMS has been partially understood since 1931, when it was related to excess estrogen caused by faulty kidney excretion. Symptoms include depression, bloating and soreness, and intense anger. In 1943, it was diagnosed further; excess estrogen was attributed to poor liver function which resulted from vitamin B deficiencies. In 1964, Dr. Katherina Dalton identified PMS as a progesterone deficiency, and since then research has found other factors, including magnesium deficiency, hormonal imbalances related to poor diet, lack of exercise, and stress, and in severe cases, excess estrogen.

PMS has over 150 symptoms and affects women of all ages, but it is most severe in women in their 30's. Women who have gone through major hormonal changes such as childbirth, going off birth control pills, sterilization, abortion, or missed periods are usually more frequently affected.

What distinguished PMS, with its myriad symptoms, is the cyclical pattern of the symptoms. For most PMS sufferers, the symptoms begin anywhere from one to 14 days before menstruation and disappear with the onset of the period. Cramps are not a PMS symptom. Symptoms frequently fall on the same days each month. Some women are so severely afflicted they have only one symptom-free week each month.

Dr. Guy E. Abraham, a former professor of obstetrics and gynecology at UCLA and author of *Pre-Menstrual Blues*, divided PMS symptoms into four now widely accepted groups. Each category can exist alone or in combination with other subgroups.

If even minor conflicts and problems produce tension, irritation, and anxiety, and if moodiness and mild to moderate depression are the major symptoms, Abraham's classification is Premenstrual Tension-Anxiety (PMT-A). As the most common type of PMS, PMT-A affects eight out of every 10 sufferers. The cause is high estrogen and low progesterone levels, and a lack of B vitamins, and a magnesium deficiency.

Some studies indicate that high estrogen levels cause an overabundance of certain brain chemicals. Large amounts of these chemicals—epinephrine, norepinephrine, and serotonine—create the troublesome symptoms. In addition to causing feeble liver function, a scantiness of B vitamins can cause a lack of dopamine: a chemical that normally controls other brain chemicals and which is involved with relaxation. Hardly a simple thing to pin down to a single cause, PMT-A usually occurs two weeks before the menstrual period and vanishes with the period's onset.

Feeling heavy, sore and bloated is the bane of PMT-Hyperhydration sufferers. Hand, face, feet, and especially the abdomen and breasts will swell with retained fluid and become sore to the touch. Abraham says PMT-H is due to excess aldosterone, a substance produced by a gland next to the kidneys. Stress increases aldosterone production, which causes the body to retain water and salt. Frequently PMT-H sufferers will crave refined carbohydrates, and sugary foods only add to the problem. These foods tell the body to release more insulin into the bloodstream. The insulin prevents the body from getting rid of salt and the problem is compounded.

Illustration by JENNIFER KNAPP

Due to the range of symptoms, premenstrual syndrome is sometimes referred to as a 'Jekyll and Hyde' condition.

Extremely frenzied food cravings mark a PMT-Cravings victim. Chocolate cravings, a frantic sweet tooth, hunger pangs, dizzy spells, headaches, and a pounding heart are all symptoms of this category. Stress and eating gluttonous amounts of refined foods create magnesium and vitamin B deficiencies, which in turn cause impaired liver fuction and perhaps a lack of dopamine. Other substances, such as the amino acid tryptophan and the hormone serotonine may be involved. All of these substances can affect mood, according to some research.

"PMT-Depression sufferers feel like monsters. They get intensely angry and suicidal," commented Anna Keck, a nurse practioner and local expert on PMS. Keck counsels and treats many PMT-D sufferers through the Santa Cruz Women's Health Center. "It's hard on them and does a real number on their self-image—they see themselves as sweet people and this radical personality change is very rough," she said.

Brindel explained that PMT-D sufferes often "lash out" and can become abusive. "Women who are normally very loving mothers go out of control and things they normally tolerate become intolerable," she said. She added, "A potentially abusive partner can become abusive during this time, as the woman is so volatile herself she is unable to see a problem arising." Brindel said that many women with PMT-D seek help as they realize they have a problem because of the reactions of those around them.

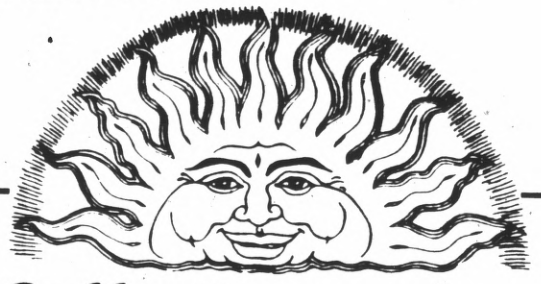
"Treatment for PMT-D requires careful monitoring. Women suffering from this type of PMS have usually tried everything—from tranquilizers to nutritional therapy," Keck explained. For serious emotional changes, natural progesterone therapy can be beneficial, but it's not for everyone, Keck said. "If the woman decides to try progesterone therapy, she must realize that only natural progesterone should be used as birth control pills can worsen the condition," she added. Progesterone therapy can have irksome side effects such as irregular periods, restlessness, mood swings, energy or fatigue, and cramping during the period.

Far less risky is the main avenue of treatment for the three other types of PMS. Nutritional therapy and just eating sensibly can do much to alleviate the symptoms of PMS. Exercise, acupressure and acupuncture are also successful routes of treatment. "There are no quick cures, no panaceas for PMS. The woman must take responsibility for the maintenance of her body and health," said Brindel. "And for most PMS is 100 percent manageable."

Some feminists are concerned that employers may use PMS to discriminate against women in the job market. Brindel replies that not all women have PMS and of those that do, only a very small percentage, maybe five to 10 percent, are unable to function normally. Women have a tendency to feel guilty about PMS, said Brindel; they aren't sure if they have it or not.

For centuries the female cycle has been shrouded in myth, and some of the mystery still remains. "Why, only 10 years ago, you couldn't go to the drugstore and ask in a clear voice for tampons," Brindel said. As PMS continues to gain recognition in mainstream medical thought, the affliction should lose its mystery. Fears and misconceptions concerning women and their bodies ought to disappear as science and common sense bring to light the true cause of PMS. And the result will be less suffering for women afflicted with the condition. ✓

For more information on PMS classes offered by Santa Cruz Planned Parenthood call (408) 425-1551.



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WOMEN'S *clips*

Hooray for LA

Comparable pay, or equal pay for jobs of equal skill and value found its way to the city of Los Angeles last week when the city council there approved a union contract aimed at adjusting pay rates for city workers.

Approximately 3900 of the city's clerks and librarians—mostly women—will receive 10 to 15 percent pay increases, raising their salaries to the level of LA's maintenance workers, gardeners, caretakers and other male-dominated jobs.

"This is a historic step," said Mayor Tom Bradley. "Without legal battle or costly study we will achieve pay equity among men and women who work for this city. We will send a message to all cities across the country."

Backed by numerous women's groups, the concept of comparable worth contends that the majority of jobs held by women are underpaid in comparison with similar skill-level jobs held by men.

Opposed by the Reagan administration, which claims comparable pay is a frivolous market manipulation, the nationwide trend of standardizing both city and state workers' salaries is spreading. Comparable pay issues are currently under consideration in New York City, Nassau County, and the states of Connecticut and Michigan. The trend began in 1981 when the city of San Jose agreed to allot $1.5 million in comparable pay hikes to striking municipal workers.

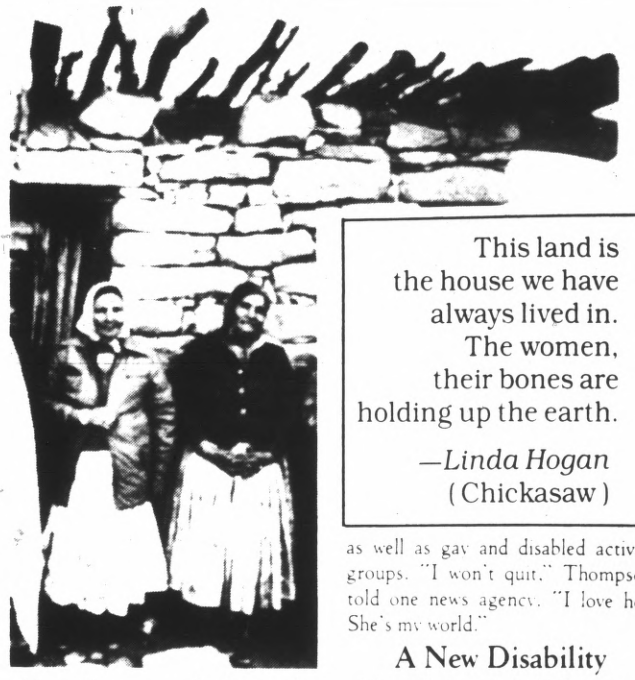
Mazel Tov!

In Orthodox Jewish synogogues, the men and women in the congregation sit on separate sides of the room. In at least one Conservative synagogue, however, the congregation will be led by a woman rabbi. Amy Eilberg became the first woman ordained as a rabbi in the 100-year history of the Jewish Conservative movement. She was ordained, along with 80 men, last Sunday at the graduation ceremony of the Jewish Theological Seminary in New York City.

Years of debate ended among Conservative Jews last February as the Rabbinical Assembly voted to allow women to become fully ordained rabbis. Opponents to this move, including members within the Conservative movement as well as Orthodox Jews, claim that ordaining women violates Jewish law. Supporters claim that Jewish law can be modified to meet the needs of changing times. The Reform and Reconstructionist movement of Judaism has been ordaining women as rabbis for over a decade.

Eilberg spoke at the graduation ceremony, saying, "The years of struggle and pain and exclusion are at an end. Our movement faces a new era of equality and vitality . . . in which all must be included and all must contribute."

Eilberg, whose husband is also a rabbi, will serve as chaplain at the Methodist Hospital in Indianapolis.



This land is
the house we have
always lived in.
The women,
their bones are
holding up the earth.

—Linda Hogan
(Chickasaw)

A Lover's Right To Care

In a symbolic case for gay and disabled rights activists, a St. Cloud, Minnesota woman, Karen Thompson, is fighting for the right to care for her disabled lover, Sharon Kowalski. Kowalski, Thompson's partner for over four years, was seriously injured in a 1983 car crash which involved a drunk driver. Sustaining severe head injuries and brain damage, Kowalski has been a quadriplegic ever since.

Shortly after the accident a Sherborne, Minnesota County District Court judge awarded custody of Kowalski to her parents, stipulating however, that Thompson be allowed equal visitation, time and access to medical consultation, and that Kowalski remain in St. Cloud.

Under Thompson's daily care Kowalski made considerable progress—she learned to feed herself, speak short sentences, brush her teeth and communicate using an electric typewriter. Kowalski's parents, however, filed a successful petition to move their daughter nearly 150 miles away from Thompson. They also filed a motion seeking to deny Thompson access to Kowalski.

Kowalski's health has seriously deteriorated since the move away from Thompson. She refuses to eat, joke or talk and spends most of her time sleeping. Nurses, doctors and therapists have filed affidavits stating that Thompson is vital to Kowalski's health.

Hoping to bring Kowalski back to the home they jointly purchased, Thompson is filing a countersuit against Kowalski's parents. Thompson is seeking not only visitation rights but guardianship of her lover as well. She is supported in her efforts by the Minnesota Civil Liberties Union as well as gay and disabled activist groups. "I won't quit," Thompson told one news agency. "I love her. She's my world."

A New Disability

New York state's highest court ruled last week that a person cannot be denied a job on the grounds of obesity. The New York Court of Appeals voted five to one that obesity is an "impairment" under the state's human rights law and that employers who are unwilling to hire seriously overweight people must be able to show that those people are unable to perform the job's required tasks.

The ruling was handed down in a case brought against the Xerox Corporation by Catherine McDermott. Xerox offered McDermott a position as a systems analyst 11 years ago, but withdrew the offer after learning that she was five feet, six inches tall and weighed 249 pounds. Xerox cited insurance complications as their reason for withdrawing the job offer.

McDermott, acting as her own attorney, has testified in three separate courts that the company's hiring policies violated state laws against discrimination.

Last week the court of appeals agreed with her and reinstated a 1982 ruling by Werner H. Kramarsky, then New York State Commissioner of Human Rights. The ruling ordered Xerox to hire McDermott, compensate her for lost income, and pay her $1000 for her hurt, humiliation and mental anguish.

Xerox had offered McDermott $100,000 to settle the case out of court in March, but she turned it down because she wanted her legal claim vindicated. Because of a recent injury to her spine, McDermott no longer expects to take the position which Xerox has been ordered to offer to her.

Thomas C. Abbott, a spokesperson for Xerox, told the New York *Times* that the company stopped requiring physical examinations for most job applicants soon after McDermott sought the job in 1974.

Play Review

An East/West *Faust*

by **Marcia Howell**

THE LEGENDARY TALE of Faust has been seen and read by many, but never before in the unique style depicted by the UCSC Theater Department. Director Kathy Foley has directed and adapted the story Goethe wrote in 1808 (the legend is much older) with a modern, highly effective touch. Besides the theme of modernity, Eastern and Western philosophies are successfully wedded both in theatrical techniques and in the new musical score by Lou Harrison.

Faust (Per Haaland) is an aging scholar uneasy over his quest for wisdom. His search has lead him through many books and much thought, yet he remains unenlightened. The devil, Mephistopheles (John Flynn), visits just after Faust has contemplated suicide, offering to teach him what he desires to know; all Faust has to do is give up his soul when he is finally satisfied.

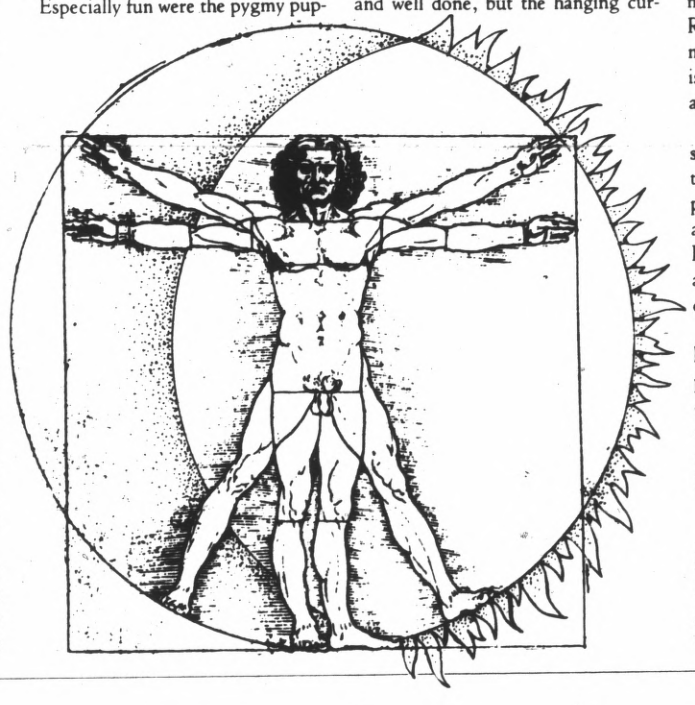
The combination of western philosophy with that of the east is obvious in the plot, but to further it director Foley uses many eastern theatrical techniques, including a Gamelan orchestra in the new musical score. For example, scenes in which Faust is still an old scholar, body movements are that of more typical western theater, but in the spiritual scenes, more flowing non-western dance is used.

In addition to the east-meets-west motif, there is an interweaving of the modern world and ideals with that of the time in which the Faust legend originated. Mephistopheles serves as the bearer of modernity. One of the examples of timeliness is the arrival of a box labeled "South Africa"; as expected, it is delivered to Mephistopheles. Flynn, in his senior thesis performance, does a fine job of creating his character and carrying out his often zany antics as comic relief. Haaland is also deserving of compliments—his rather confused and variant character is surely one difficult to portray comfortably, but Haaland's performance does just that.

Elaine Yokoyama Roos' costumes are eclectically varied. The western townspeople look as though someone tried to use up scraps of material, but the costumes of the mystical underworld are flamboyant and flashy. Both flow well with the dancing and brighten up the stage.

Especially fun were the pygmy puppets, designed by Bob Peterson (Foley, by the way, is the first western woman to become a puppet master of West Java). Reading the program prior to the play, I couldn't help imagine how Foley could stage Faust's dream of pygmies colonizing a new mountain (and using ants for labor!). But it works, due to Peterson's and Foley's inventiveness.

The elaborate two-story set in which Faust is the elderly academic is fine and well done, but the hanging curtains on either side of the stage become a distraction when they're flicked to create ripples. Designer Norvid Jenkins Roos does well to add color to the stage, but it is puzzling to try and figure out its purpose. Other than that distraction, the sets are another example of the thoroughness that went into this production.



Overall, the actors and actresses create believable and exciting characters, with their lines well pronounced and projected. Katherine Rubach (as Gretchen and Care) is notably heartfelt in her portrayals, as is the versatile Janet Stey (as Gabriel and a host of other roles).

UCSC Theater Department's version of the Faust legend is a finely tuned work. Not only is the director/play adaptor's international-synthesis approach deserving of credit, but Lou Harrison's new score, the actors and actresses and the fine costuming all complement Foley's vision.

Aside from a slow start, *Faust* usually keeps an intriguing and smooth pace. It's a thought-provoking production reaping new riches from an old legend. Goethe might not have recognized his creation. . . but I think he would have approved. ✓

Faust *plays Thursday through Sunday at Performing Arts Theater. Tickets are $5 general, $3 students/seniors; curtain time is 8pm.*

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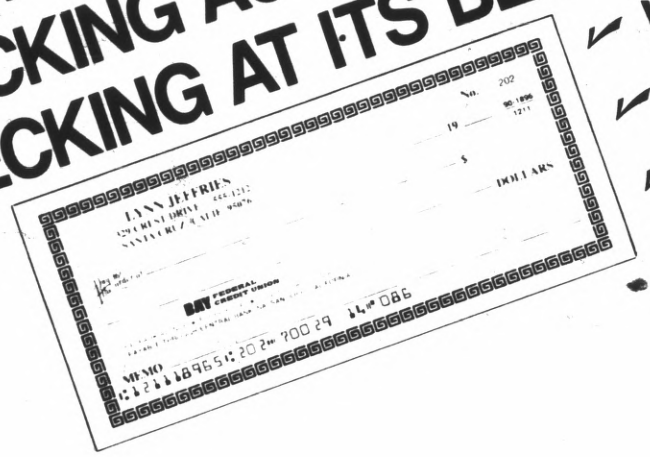

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Camper Van Beethoven

Rock and Hard Knocks

by Karen Cox

Chris Molla

"BUG THE SHIT OUT of people," advises David Lowery, manager and lead singer of the Santa Cruz-based band Camper Van Beethoven. "Eventually, the name gets scratched on their brains and they think, "Oh, I've heard of them."

"They" are radio programmers, club owners, and record distributors —the rungs that are part of the ladder of success the two-year-old group is trying to climb. "Propaganda, not lying," is how Lowery characterizes CVB's promotion tactics. "Well, better yet, call it 'selective lying.' "

"Persistence is a big part of it," adds Victor Krummenacher, CVB's assistant manager and bassist. One tactic is calling radio stations and telling them that the caller is a record distributor, then saying that Camper Van Beethoven is a hot item, and that their record should get airplay. A prime example of "selective lying" that worked, the tactic has gotten CVB some airplay on stations that hadn't previously heard of them.

That's terrific, guys. Making any money? "Actually we're losing money," says Lowery. "Steadily," adds Krummenacher. CVB, as do most garage bands, invests in itself. They put up the cash to make their debut record and are now faced with the problem of selling it.

David Lowery

"It's real easy to *make* a record, but if you don't have a distributor you're stuck with 2000 records in your room," says Lowery. Yet the group found a distributor: their first album, entitled *Telephone Tree Landslide Victory*, comes out this month.

Yet selling the record may not be easy for CVB. They have problems getting booked into clubs because "country punk" is big at the moment, and CVB plays their own style of dance music. "Country punk sounds like the Eagles played faster," says Lowery. CVB could play it, but according to Krummenacher, an "inherent fear of classification" prevents them from doing so. "Success in music doesn't necessarily mean making money."

Chris Molla, the lead guitarist, is the only member of CVB who openly plans on making music a career. "I really don't have any skills in anything else. I can make coffee, but that's about it."

'It sounds like we're the undiscovered wave of the future, but we're really just a garage band.'

—Camper Van Beethoven

Krummenacher helps with the business end of the band, but most of that responsibility falls to Lowery. He is their "Minister of Propaganda," writing press releases, setting up club dates and calling radio stations, selectively lying here and there. Lowery graduated from UCSC in 1984 as a math major, and now divides his time between the band and a 9 to 5 job. His main concern right now is getting the album out, and booking the band into clubs for promo gigs.

Victor Krummenacher and Jonathan Segal

Molla is influenced by everything from 14th-16th century folk music to music from the contemporary, underground avant-garde movement in Europe. Like the rest of CVB's music, Molla's guitar style is influenced by whatever they're listening to at the time.

Jonathan (surname witheld for unclear reasons), the band's keyboard player, violinist, and background singer, says that CVB will "listen to Balkan folk music to steal melodies." Lowery, the band's premiere composer, listens to old country and western, '60s garage psychedelia, and early English hardcore punk. Add this to guitarist Greg Lisher's taste for "gross pop music" and you've got an idea of why it's impossible to peg CVB's style; they can't come up with a name for it themselves.

"But we're basically a rock band. We're not this big classical thing," Lowery insists. "It sounds like we're the undiscovered wave of the future, but we're really just a garage band."

"It's a vicious circle," says Lowery. "The club owners want you to have a record that sells, but you can't sell records if no one knows who you are." Adds Krummenacher, "I'd like to tour, but I know I'd have to get another job." Even a garage band like REM, with critical acclaim and a popular album, still earns only about $13,000 a year.

But all the hassle and uncertainty don't seem to detract from CVB's overall positive outlook. They're doing what they want to do: playing their own music, not bound to meet mainstream expectations. Ideally, any success, artistic or financial, that comes will be due to their music, not to a new variation on the latest style.

"There are a lot of good bands around," says Krummenacher, "but there aren't many interesting ones." Whether originality proves to be Camper Van Beethoven's rocket to stardom or their slow boat to obscurity remains to be seen.

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Flights of Factual Fancy

by J. Nolan Void

Editor's note: In response to criticism that his column has been "frivolous" of late, Mr. Void has jackhammered enough useful information into this week's contribution to sate even the hungriest information addict. All statistics are verified accurate—you can look 'em up.

OF ALL THE LICENSED private investigators in the country—15,382—she had to pick my office to walk into on that musty August afternoon.

There was a desperate gleam in her eye (both her eyes, actually; they were two in number, like those of 99.4 percent of the US populace). She stared at me, and I didn't mind staring back. To use the euphemism coined by Raymond Chandler in 1931, she was a "looker."

"You Void?" she asked, a slight tremor in her voice.

"Maybe. Who are you?" I couldn't be too careful, not when 15,400 people have received new identities under the Federal Witness Security Program, operated by the US Marshalls Service; one of them may be a grudge-holder from the past. When you're a gumshoe, you make more enemies than you do money.

"I'm Babette LaFong Fleischacker, and you simply must find out who's stolen my bird!"

The name rang a bell (only figuratively—no metallic percussive device was actually struck). Fleischacker was the daughter of Dr. "Butch" Fleischacker, founder of Fleischacker Industries and one of the 20.6 percent of chief executive officers of *Fortune* 500 companies who have a "technical background." This case could mean big bucks, though nowhere near the $3,500,000 pricetag the Occupational Safety and Health Administration puts on a human life. I wasn't going to risk my skin until I found out more.

"This bird. . . is it one of the 259 species that have been sighted in Central Park since its opening in 1858?" I asked.

"I suppose so. Hank is an American bald eagle, and he's been birdnapped!"

"You're aware that private ownership of bald eagles is illegal under federal law?"

"He was raised by the non-profit foundation I've funded. We work to raise the total bald eagle population, which currently stands at a precarious 13,825," she replied.

"Have your efforts been successful?"

"Oh, yes. In 1979, the total population was just 9,815. But Hank is special."

So she was a do-gooder, which suited me fine. I've got a soft spot for eagles myself—the eagles on the $175,000,000,000 worth of US coin and currency currently in circulation.

"Have you got any leads on who might have taken him?"

"Only one. The fellow was wearing a Nehru jacket."

The trail of Nehru jackets had led me to the Barneys New York store, where the fashion buyer had inexplicably ordered 18 Nehrus for the spring season. It turned out to be a dead end. Then suddenly I remembered the entertainer Sammy Davis, Jr., probably best-known for his 1972 hit recording of "The Candy Man," but also notorious for the six Nehru jackets in his wardrobe. I booked a flight to Las Vegas (appropriately, Spanish for "the stars").

"Hey, J. Nolan, I love you!" effused Davis. "You're my main man, no really! But hey, I didn't take anyone's bird. In fact, Void baby, I'm a victim of crime myself. . . some cat has cut my priceless collection of groovy Nehru threads down to only five! Can you believe it?"

"When did you notice it missing?"

"Right after that way-out newspaper publishers' convention last month. Those publishers are a sticky-fingered bunch."

Newspaper publishers. A Nehru jacket. An American bald eagle. Suddenly, the pieces were beginning to fit together.

"Thanks, Sammy, I owe you one. Gotta run."

"Who loves ya, J. Nolan? Eddie, give me a four-four beat!"

I got out of there just in time, before he started singing; 49 percent of American adults say they want to live to be 100, and I'm one of them.

Illustration by ERIC SHAW

I found the culprit on the top floor of a posh New York skyscaper, sitting behind a massive oak desk. The olive-green Nehru jacket he wore was obviously tailored for a smaller man, and the covered bird cage in one corner looked too large for even the biggest budgie.

"The gig is up, Murdoch," I said, lighting a Lucky Strike (Warning: The Surgeon General Has Determined That Cigarette Smoking Is Dangerous to Your Health).

"Gig? But I'm not even a musician!" he replied. Being a native of Australia, media billionaire Rupert Murdoch has an imperfect command of American slang.

"Nevertheless, it's time to face the music." I was stalling for time until the cops arrived. "You're the largest individual owner of newspapers, radio and television in the world. But in order to get an even bigger slice of the American pie, you've got to become a US citizen."

"Yes, I confess! It's all true!" Murdoch seemed distraught. "I wanted to increase my chances of becoming a citizen. I thought that if I had a pet eagle and dressed like that great American, Sammy Davis Jr., the Immigration and Naturalization Service might be impressed. All I wanted was to make a few more hundred million dollars and have everyone like me!"

The Aussie plutocrat was sobbing as the police led him away. Then Babette was on the scene, dressed in a Dior evening gown that made my heart race faster than all the wild mustangs in the American West (51,880). She was delighted to see Hank, as was her father.

"Mr. Void, I'd like you to come to work for me," "Butch" Fleishacker said, shaking my hand.

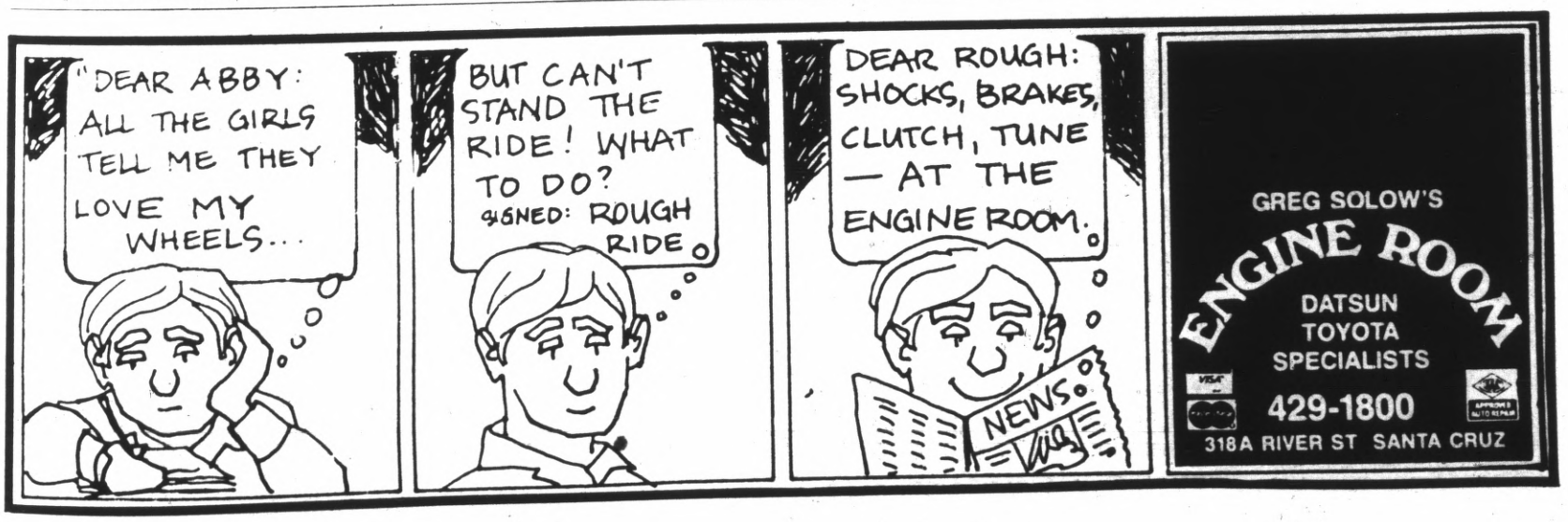
"That's mighty tempting. Fleishacker Industries has no part in the $13,384,900,000 of US money invested in South Africa, does it?"

"Of course not! Nor are we among the US, British or Canadian corporations that hold a controlling interest in four of the top ten industrial companies in Nicaragua!"

Suddenly Babette was by my side, whispering in my ear. "You know, J. Nolan, I'm among the 57 percent of American women who believe in love at first sight." And then she kissed me.

What the heck? I kissed back. I'm among the 34 percent of American men who *don't* believe in love at first sight. . . but as Humphrey Bogart said in the concluding reel of *Casablanca* (Warner Brothers, 1943), this could be the start of a beautiful friendship.

Mr. Void has since given up the gumshoe racket to become Recreational Science correspondent for City on a Hill.



ANNOUNCEments

To submit an announcement, get a typed press release to the Stonehouse by Monday at 5pm. If you don't edit it, we will, so please keep them as short as possible.

TO ALL STUDENT ARTISTS: The Stevenson Coffee House is taking sign-ups for the 1985-1986 school year to exhibit student art shows. Shows stay up for two weeks and are a great way for students to get exposure of their work to the general student body. Please call Gail Heit at 429-2793 for more information or to sign up.

REAGAN'S ARMS BUILD-UP is pushing the world to the brink of a nuclear holocaust and poses the greatest threat to peace of all time. "The Danger of Star Wars and the Challenge to the Peace Movement," will discuss this issue on May 17 at Trinity Methodist Church in Berkeley, and on May 18 at the Unitarian Church in San Francisco, at 7pm. For more information call 652-2696.

SANTA CRUZ BIRD CLUB—FIELD TRIP to Fremont Peak State Park, May 19, 8am. For info call Don Starks, 1-371-9729.

THE WALDORF SCHOOL will present a faculty talk "Education as an Art", Rudolf Steiner's Waldorf Approach at the Santa Cruz Main Library, 7pm, May 20. Free.

FRIENDS OUTSIDE is sponsoring a discussion answering questions concerning released offenders and their return to the community. Please join us May 23, 7pm, at Eureka Federal Savings, in Deer Park. For more information, contact Nora Hochman, at 423-0554.

COMMUNITY COMPUTER CENTER is offering a series of classes. On May 22, we will be holding a word processing class. On June 5, there will be a class in telecommunications. On June 19, we will be giving a data base mangement class. On July 10, the students will learn how to become proficient with spreadsheets. The tuition for each class is $35. Pre-registration is required. For further information, call Lynn Francis, 425-1420.

SANTA CRUZ BIRD CLUB—Monthly Meeting Announcement May 23, 7:30pm at Santa Cruz City Museum, 1305 East Cliff Drive, Santa Cruz. Bernadette Allen Ramer will give a talk on her work at the Elkhorn Slough Estuarine Sanctuary.

HIKE CASCADE RANCH, San Mateo County. The hike is 10-12 miles. Meet at the County Government Center, May 18, 9:30am. Bring water and a lunch. Leader: Edie Nelson,.423-5576.

FREE TALK ON SUMMER GARDENING Preparations & Techniques by experienced gardener and teacher, Orin Martin, Garden Manager at UCSC. 10am, Saturday, May 18, Gatehouse, UCSC Farm. For more info, call 429-4140.

VETERAN EDUCATIONAL BENEFITS RECIPIENTS: Remember to attend one of the orientation workshops, either on May 22 or May 23. Each workshop will be from 2-4pm in the Cowell Student Health Center Conference Rm. We will discuss new office procedures and process paperwork for the 1985-86 academic year. For more info. call Veteran Services at x2829.

FRIENDS OF AMPES (The Association of Progressive Women of El Salvador) meets every Wednesday from 5 to 7pm at the CASA office, 128 Pearl Alley. New members welcome. For more info call 429-1039.

PREPARING TO MEET WITH THE HEALTH SCIENCE COMMITTEE (Mandatory for all applicants to health professional schools for 1986 entrance.) May 20 and May 23 at Thimann Mobile Unit I (behind Science Library) from 12 noon to 1pm.

THE FIRST ANNUAL SANTA CRUZ COUNTY Track & Field Championships are scheduled for June 8-9. The meet at Cabrillo College offers youth, open and masters competition for Santa Cruz County residents. More information is available from the SCTFC. P.O. Box 307, Capitola, CA 95010, or by calling 475-5993 or 684-1141.

VOYEUR, the UCSC visual arts publication, is now soliciting submissions for the Spring Quarter issue. We are interested in articles about art, theater, and film, reviews and general critical essays. We also will be publishing student graphics and photographs. Send submissions to *VOYEUR*, care of Student Activities, or come to a meeting, Thursdays at 8pm, at Cowell 230.

THE WRITING PLACEMENT TEST (formerly Subject A Test) will be given on June 1, 1985 from 10:30-12:30 in Classroom 1.

WHAT ABOUT HOUSING NEXT FALL? If you plan to live off-campus next fall, start NOW to educate yourself about what's involved. Find out how to equip yourself to live off-campus by attending a workshop on Living in Town. May 20: Stevenson Fireside Lounge: May 23: Crown Senior Commons Room. All workshops start at 7pm. Sign up in advance (and find out more) by contacting Housing Services. Phone: 429-4435.

THE SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA THEATRE ALLIANCE is pleased to announce that it is accepting applications for the Fall 1985 semester of the Theatre Internship Program. The program places students from colleges and universities into Bay Area theatres for a 15-week term. Application deadline is July 15. For further information and applications write to Internship Program, Bay Area Theatre Alliance, 2940-16th Street, Ste. 102, San Francisco, CA 94103, or call (415) 621-0427.

SANTA CRUZ CONFERENCE FOR THE UNITED STATES INSTITUTE OF PEACE. On October 19, 1984, President Reagan signed into law, Public Law 98-525, the United States Institute of Peace Act. To celebrate this event, the Santa Cruz Conference for the United States Institute of Peace is to be held May 25, at the Mission Hills Junior High School. The objective of the conference is to inform the Santa Cruz Community, and the Greater San Francisco Bay Area, about the legislation and the potential of this new resource for Santa Cruz.

"WHEN SHE SAYS NO"—an extraordinary and sensitive film exploring the complexities of a charge of rape brought by a female professor against her three male colleagues who deny the charge and claim she was a willing participant. What *did* happen after the faculty conference? Discussion to follow screening. All welcome. May 30, 7:30pm. Studio C Communications Bldg. Free.

CAREERS IN REAL ESTATE Interested in a people-oriented job with flexible hours? A career in real estate can offer you that and a good income as well. Real estate agent Glenn McConkey will tell how to get a license and opportunities in the field on May 30 from noon to 1pm. It's part of the YWCA's free lunchtime series on careers. For more information call 426-3062.

CAREERS IN THE COUNSELING FIELD Come to the Santa Cruz YWCA's Brown Bag lecture on June 6 at noon and find out about marriage and family counseling, counseling in private practice verses counseling as part of an institution, and the answers to questions about counseling as a career. Counselor Elizabeth Thayer will present the lecture. For more information call 426-3062 or drop by 303 Walnut Avenue, Santa Cruz.

FERRY-MORSE SEED COMPANY will be interviewing on campus for Summer Jobs, on May 21, 1985. They are looking for company representatives to travel throughout the West during summer. They supply a van, room, board and laundry. In addition wages of $100 per week plus incentives are paid. 20-25 positions are available. For interview sign-ups, contact Student Employment Services, 125 Hahn Building, Campus. Immediately.

ADMIRAL NOEL GAYLER (USN-ret.), will speak on his proposal for Deep Cuts in nuclear arsenals and for a "General Nuclear Settlement" May 22, 8pm, at Stevenson Dining Hall, free. Gayler is the former Commander of all US forces in the Pacific (CINPAC) and former Director of the National Security Agency (NSA). He is a major critic of the Administration's "Star Wars" proposal and was a member of the Union of Concerned Scientists panel on space weapons. Gayler is the Annual Distinguished Lecturer of the Stevenson Program on Nuclear Policy.

THE CAMPUS MINISTRY (UCCM) is looking for a part-time Student associate for the 1985-86 academic year. Qualifications include organizational ability and commitment to the Christian faith. Inquiries or applications can be made at the Campus Ministry Office, 201 Oakes or 350 Mission Street, Santa Cruz. Phone 426-6242 for information.

THE INSTITUTE IN COMPUTER SCIENCE offers intensive short courses providing substantive, immediately useful knowledge. Outstanding faculty teach the latest information drawn from University research and Silicon Valley industry. Presented by the University of California, Santa Cruz Extension, in cooperation with IEEE Computer Society. For more information contact University Extension at (408) 429-4534.

THE NATIVE AMERICAN SUPPORT GROUP is sponsoring an Evening in Solidarity with the Indians of Guatemala on May 17 at 7:30pm at Louden Nelson Center in Santa Cruz. Featured are speakers Caly Domitila Canek, Exiled Mayan Poet/Activist; Don Chase, retired Methodist Minister and lecturer on US Latin policy; and Victor Perrera, Guatemalan author whose writings have appeared in *The Nation, Harper's* and *Atlantic*. He will preview his forthcoming *Mother Jones* article on Israeli involvement in massacres in Guatemala. Also featured is a 50-minute BBC documentary entitled "Guatemala: The Hidden Holocaust."

PORNOGRAPHY IS perhaps the most controversial feminist issue of this decade. To open up dialogue on this important topic the UCSC Rape Prevention Education Program is presenting an evening of films and discussion on May 22nd starting at 7pm in Classroom Unit II at UCSC. "Not a Love Story" and a short from "The First US Erotic Film Festival" will be shown. Free.

THE COALITION TO STOP FOOD IRRADIATION will hold an open meeting on May 21 at the Louden Nelson Center, Room 4 at 7pm. The Government and food processing industry plan to "use up" stores of cesium 137 and cobalt 60, making food processors billions of dollars, while consumers pay more money for potentially dangerous food. Please come and help organize to fight this insanity. For information call: 427-3445.

A HUGE 60-FAMILY RUMMAGE SALE will be held in the parking lot of the Mt. Calvary Lutheran Church on May 18, from 9am to 3pm (no early sales, please). Take the Park Ave. exit off Highway 1, head towards Soquel, and look for our signs at Alturas Way; the 1st left turn. All proceeds will benefit Mid-County Children's Center.

UNIVERSITY POLICE have taken several reports recently of lockers being broken into at the East Field House Men's Locker Room. The police suggest that men do not leave any valuables in the lockers.

FOR THE WOMEN OF CENTRAL AMERICA SPEAKING Three short films by and about women of Central America. These films are done by women who are finding innovative alternatives to media violence. At Oakes 105 (UCSC campus) May 23, 8pm. Sara Halprin, filmmaker and visiting lecturer in Theater Arts and Sondra Serpas, of AMES Women's Association of El Salvador, will talk. Free.

ATTENTION PHILOSOPHY MAJORS—Are you planning to write a senior thesis or will you take the comprehensive exam? We will be having a meeting for Philosophy students interested in finding out more about both the thesis and comp. on May 23, 1pm in the Stevenson Conference Room.

SOLAR ELECTRIC APPLICATIONS Demonstration and Open House. A hands-on demonstration of commercially available solar electric ("photovoltaic") power systems, June 1, from 12-5pm at Cabrillo College Solar Test Center. This is a unique opportunity to see full-sized photovoltaic power systems in action—don't miss it! Refreshments will be served. For more information call 425-6235.

THE CAMPUS SWAP MEET, part of the annual UCSC Spring Festival is on June 6. Spaces to sell are $2 and reservations are required. Sign-up at the Recreation trailer (East Field House). Call 429-2806 for information. Besides the 2:30-6:30pm swap meet there will be live music, a barbeque and games played all afternoon.

A panel of fellowship members will present **A PENTAGON REVIEW** at this Sunday's service of the Unitarian-Universalist Fellowship, 6401 Freedom Blvd., Aptos, at 11am. The discussion will focus on personal empowerment: how to influence Congress regarding Star Wars, the MX, and the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty.

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Need experienced male counselor for camp in Sonoma Co. week June 21 to 28. $128/wk. Call Susan Karp (415)666-1280.

Graduate Student seeks professional aid on Master's Thesis. Subject: Gerontology or Adult Education 475-1555, Carlos.

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